N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, Editors.

The Mocking Bird.

ing, as we rode along through the woods, and his warbblings seemed to attract no attention from a thousand other songsters, yet his notes would scarcely die away when another birth description of his species would repeat be best first and the songsters. There are several splendid singing birds that visit our stands. State from the South during the summer months; but so far as we know, there is one known as the Mocking bird which, though it occasionally has been seen each has given. A portion of this sum is now deposin New England, has not been found in Maine. It is ited in the Savings Bank, and the balance, about forin New England, has not been found in Maine. It is found from New England to Brazil, and is wonderful for its powers of imitating not only the songs of birds, but almost every sound. Hence it is sought after as a singing bird by those who are fond of bird music. While it has a song of its own, bold, full and varied, it imitates the tones of every bird in the woods, from the twittering of the humming bird to the scream of the eagle.

of such a character as to be of little value at the present day, they are all valuable as forming Dr. Holmes'
private library, and will make a good nucleus for a
college library.

Now we cannot herefor. Although many of the books are
of such a character as to be of little value at the present day, they are all valuable as forming Dr. Holmes'
private library, and will make a good nucleus for a
college library. clucking to protect her infant brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of the

accustomed to take a position near his post. He would mentioned. amuse him by playing some simple air on the violin, Whenever the Trustees take any action in this matwhich the bird would imitate with wonderful precision.

He tried the experiment of playing discords on his incontributed by our subscribers for this object, and we imitate them. How wonderful are the harmonic re-lations of music that they should be recognized, not only by man, but by the birds themselves.

gives it notoriety. In order to fit them for the cage, they are taken from the nest while young, and seem Mrs. Pugsley, Cornish, \$2.50; O. T. Macomber, Alto lose none of their imitation faculty by confinement. bion, Ill., Asa Smith, Kenduskeag, each \$2; John R. we trust is wholly laid aside by boys and weak head- brick, Skowhegan; D. W. Bowman, Sidney, N. J. ed sportsmen. They have an important use in the Johnson, Garland, Wellington Crowell, China, M. E. great enconomy of nature, or they would not have Libby, Augusta, --- Brown, J. M. Comstock. Olabeen created. Even the cat can have no sympathy mon, Mrs. Helen Neil Howard, Skowhegan, Wm. P. from us when she spends her time in watching for the Patten, Topsham, D. Stevens, Richmond, D. D. Stinbirdlings as they fly out of their nest for the first son, Damariscotta, M. L. Benner, Whitefield, R. G. time. We have long since consigned the cat to ex- Stearns, Chicago, Itl., E. H. Davies, Portland, O. ceedingly poor people and old-bachelors.

"Not Generally Known."

letter from its Augusta correspondent, dated July B. P. Gilman, Orono, Joseph Hawkes, Manchester, 25th, in regard to the reproduction of shad in the Alonzo Gaubert, Brooklyn, N. Y., W. B. Ferguson, Kennebec river at this place. This letter commences Dixmont, Hebron Luce, Dr. Chas. Snell, Bangor, Mrs. as follows: "But few persons are aware," &c., and Harriet French, Weston, Alvin Bradley, Vienna. V. then follows an interesting account of the labors of Mr. A. Sprague, Corrinna, D. M. Howe, Temple, C. C. Chas. G. Atkins. As all the true statements and figures, and many of the exact terms of "Toby Candor's" Goddard, Pownal, E. G. Buxton, Yarmouth, R. Walletter are taken from an editorial in our issue of ton, Milo, J. Tucker, Litchfield, Warren Fuller, Hart-July 18th, without credit, we are not a little mor- land, D. S. Fifield, Levant, "A Lady," John Currier. tified that "few persons are aware" of what is be- Waldoboro', Allen Rowe, Pownal, J. Fowler, Lubea. ing done at fish hatching in this State, after sitting W. M. True, Bradford, S. Peaslee, Orono, each \$1. up nearly all one night to witness the process, and writing an article which we supposed but few of our sixty thousand readers could fail to see! Our obliga- Let us relate a little anecdote, "founded on fact," tions are certainly due to the versatile and industri- as the story writers would say. ous Augusta correspondent of the Boston Journal for Two neighbors lived side by side, one a man well t thus giving publicity to our statements. The letter do in the things of this world, indeed called "rich" the means of turning loose at least from 30,000 to er, one who had hard work to get along in the world 40,000 young shad, which, by next season, will have arrived at maturity and be ready for capture, either industrious and of good habits, but while the one easibe glad to possess. As all the authorities we have pendent one, "John, come over to-night, and tell me consulted, state that shad do not reach maturity until three years of age, we should like to know upon whose observation "Toby Candor," founds this statement; and as all the evidences prove that but one fish in every thousand ever arrives at maturity. hatched by Mr. Atkins?

Devon Herd Book.

Book has just been issued, and contains the pedigrees of two hundred and fifty-two bulls and four hundred and eighteen cows. The first volume, which was published in 1868, recorded the pedigrees of one hundred and fifty-two bulls and three hundred and fifty-one cows and heifers. In the second volume twenty-one States are represented, and one hundred and fifty breeders have their animals recorded. From this, it ed, illustrated with portraits of prize animals, and situation. will be sent by mail post paid for \$2.50. The work is edited by H. M. Sessions, of South Wilbraham,

Mass., who solicits pedigrees for the third volume.

Particular care should be observed to give the follow
from the bottom of a well very often produces species

from the bottom of a well very often produces species

A Library for the Industrial College, Soon after the death of the late Dr. Holmes, we aggested through our columns—the article may be found in our issue for March 16th, 1865-that the subscribers to the MAINE FARNER unite in subscrip-S. L. BOARDMAN, Editors.

tions of one dollar each for the purpose of procuring
Our Home, Our Country, and sur Brother Man. a library for the State Industrial College, to be called the "Holmes Library." This proposition met with the most hearty approval from the leading agricultur-

Nothing is more delightful to human ears than the ists of the State, many of whom immediately sent in songs of birds. He who has risen very early on a their contributions and wrote letters commendatory of June morning and gone to a forest, can well remember the plan. The amount thus contributed is far insufhow every tree seemed alive with their music. We ficient to procure such a library as the wants of the have listened to some particular bird early in the even- Institution will require, but we desire to have it apthe beautiful strain, and thus they would converse in ers, not so much for the purpose of soliciting additionthis way by the hour in answering each others notes. al funds, as to explain to them just how the matter

Wilson, the ornithologist, thus speaks of its marvel-

passing wheelbarrow, follow with great truth and diested, towards aiding our Industrial College. Little rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his as it is, it indicates a feeling general throughout the master, though of considerable length, fully and faith. State, that the name of Ezekiel Holmes should in some fully. He runs over the quiverings of the canary, of way be connected with an institution he did so much the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale or red to aid in establishing as an independent college, and bird, with such superior execution and effect, that the to perpetuate the memory of one who was ever the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and be- friend and champion of the industrial classes of our come altogether silent, while he seems to triumph in State; and it seems to us that the manner of perpetutheir defeat by redoubling his exertions." ating his name as we have suggested, would be far
A surgeon during the late war, was stationed near more in harmony with his own ideas, expressed while Savannah, who informed us that a mocking bird was living among us, than in any other way that could be

strument. The mocking bird would strive with all feel warranted in saying that our readers will not his might to imitate the discordant notes, but utterly withdraw their interest in and subscriptions to this accordance with the laws of harmony that he could ed, and a noble library bearing his name placed within

only by man, but by the birds themselves.

The mocking bird is exceedingly jealous of its nest, allowing neither cat, dog or man to disturb it without attracting them. It belongs to the thrush family, but possesses no brilliancy of plumage. Its song alone gives it notoriety. In order to fit them for the cage, The habit of shooting birds out of wanton sport, Arey, Searsport, J. H. Willard, Wilton, J. H. Phil-Leavitt, Turner, Dr. C. E. Swan, Calais, D. M. Dunham, Bangor, Mrs. P. Copeland, Holden, J. D. Baker, A. N. Sweet, Prince Higgins, Orrington, A. H. The Boston Journal of the 27th ult., contained a King, Goodale's Corner, E. Houghton, Kenduskeag

says, "Mr. Atkins' experiments have already been by his neighbors less favored in this respect; the othby weirs, seines or drift nets." Here is a fact in fish ly accumulated money, the other found it as hard to culture which we are sure Mr. Atkins, (who is gath- get, and still harder to keep, as his neighbor found it ering all possible information upon this subject) will easy. One day the poor neighbor said to the indeconsulted, state that shad do not reach maturity until how to get rich; you seem to understand the art." fish in every thousand ever arrives at maturity, fields of the poor farmer, were down. The rich neighwe would also like to ask him how many "weirs, ber stepped to them, putting them up and remarking seines, and drift nets" it will take to catch the thirty at the same time, "Keep your bars shut up." They or forty shad that will some time come from those parsed into the house, where, notwithstanding it was hardly dark, a light was burning upon the table. Advancing to it the rich neighbor said, "Blow out your candle; 'tis not dark enough yet for a light." The second volume of the American Devon Herd After an hour's conversation he went home, the poor farmer having gained these two points, which were all he could gather from his conversation as to how to get rich: "Keep your bars shut up, and don't burn your candle by daylight." The story has a wide application, and carries its own moral.

The question as to the law of variation in animals will become evident that the work is adopted as the standard and authority, in regard to the pedigrees er in a practical point of view—the main thing for and points of thorough-bred Devon cattle, and as such the breeder is, recognizing the existence of a law that is worthy the universal patronage of the Devon breeders governs variation (and it is this which makes herediof our country. Among the Maine breeders who have tary transmission the great problem it is) to take adtheir animals entered, are Allen Lambard, Esq., of vantage of it for his own benefit. He should constantthis city, John F. Anderson, Windham, Isaiah Went- ly be on the look out to seize, fix and propagate, so far worth, Poland, Isaac Bickford, Pittston, Wm. S. Cobb, Windham, Gen. G. G. Cushman, Bangor, Edward Davis, Burnham, Geo. E. Hall, Dreaden, G. W. Hamworthy every specimen that gives evidences of a retromond, Westbrook, Ebenezer Otis, St. George, and grade tendency. Adherence to these rules will always Oliver Pope, Windham. The volume is neatly print-

ing facts plainly when sending pedigrees: name, sex, of grass and other herbage entirely unlike any thing day of birth, name of breeder, name of present owner, name and number of sire, and name and number of dam. Fee for pedigrees, 81.00 each. For copies of this herd book address the editor as above.

Fish--- Cooking and Eating it.

Few people know the luxury of a baked shad, beause comparatively few people obtain fresh sha for cooking as soon as they are out of the water, although all good cooks know that fish is sooner injured from greaning fresh after being dressed and before cooking than any other animal food. Now we always relish a baked shad, and usually have one for breakfast once week during its season, but we never know what an enjoyable thing a shad was, never realized the peculiar of the following rules on this subject were adopted at health and the saked shad, and usually have one for breakfast one week during its season, but we never know what an enjoyable thing a shad was, never realized the peculiar reflection of the Society until it season when the fortunately had for breakfast a shad that we saw or delicacy of its flavor, until a few weeks since when the form those usually obtained at the markets in this city, so one can imagine, although we always get good fish from our friend D'Arthensy. That particularly rich and new flavor which fresh fish kept for a day, even on ice, does not possess, was codefinitely manifest that we voted all the shads we had previously have always get good fish from our friend D'Arthensy. That particularly rich and new flavor which fresh fish kept for a day, even on ice, does not possess, was so definitely manifest that we voted all the shads we had previously have always get good fish from our friend D'Arthensy. That particularly rich and new flavor which fresh fish kept for a day, even on ice, does not possess, was so definitely manifest that we voted all the shads we had previously the shad that was a day, even on ice, does not possess, was so definitely manifest that we voted all the shads we had previously the shad that was a day, even on ice, does not possess, was so definitely manifest that we voted all the shads we had previously the shad that we shad, and the plan we are to recommend is not originator, or he who first makes known a mew variety, shall be entitled to name it, and such the variety who is an expert in the piscatory at the cause comparatively few people obtain fresh fish for New Fruits and their Introduction. cooking as soon as they are out of the water, although

not so rigid in this aspect, we should have more palatable dishes than we do. One-half of our dishes are spoiled by being taken from one dish to another in erience. But to the receipt :

come and skin; put five ounces of butter into an earth-enware dish, and set it on the coals; when the butter Quantity of Milk to Pound of Cheese. enware dish, and set it on the coals; when the butter is melted add to it from the dredger a desert spoon of flour, stirring the while; then a pinch of grated nutmeg, salt pepper—black and red, but very little of the latter—a desert spoon of chopped parsley and a table spoonful of musbroom catsup; then put in your fish, cut in pieces as large as your two fingers; pour on the whole a glass of Sherry or Madeira (dry Catawba quite as good) and a small wine glass of good French brandy. Cover your dish; put dough all around the edge of the cover to keep in the steam, and then put the dish into a moderate oven. When done, serve in the dish in which it was cooked."

Quantity of Milk to Pound of Cheese.

Mr. H. Mussey, of Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, writes us u..der date of June 15th, that he has been making some experiments to see how many pounds of milk it takes to make a pound of cheese as it comes from the press. He says that during the past week the milk required to make a pound of cheese has run as low as \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds, and he wants to know if that is a good or an extra average.

If the cheese is well made, sufficiently firm and solid to stand up and keep its shape, during the hot weather, like the cheese now demanded for exportation to the English market, Mr. Mussey is making a better average than the majority of factories in New York.

by the hawkweed. Now this meadow is apparently of milk received. Some of our best dairymen have alike all over its surface. One can see no reason why been averaging during June, four pounds of cheese herdsgrass should flourish in one spot and not in per day from each cow in the herd, taking them to subject of inquiry. Whether all this arises from pre-is considered above the average for June. If our cor-occupancy on the part of any plant to the utter ex-respondent will be a little more explicit as to his numusion of other plants, or whether from peculiar con- be ditions of the soil one species will flourish but in a particular location, are interesting topics demanding a

The Tree that "Weeps."

Mr. Nathan A. Church, of Naples, thus writes coninches from the ground. I think the character of the ticular soil or method of culture may not be s

A correspondent wishes to know if witchgrass roots deposited in a barn cellar will not grow again if carted out the next spring. If the cellar is light and dry, and the roots remain uncovered, it is possible that they might start into life, but if they are smothered with straw or coarse manure, or are soaked in liquid from the manure heap, they will surely decay. Tenacious as witchgrass is of life, there is no plant so sensitive to the light. Lay a board down a foot wide and witchgrass roots will not run under it from one side to the other. If we could turn the roots under ered with straw or coarse manure, or are soaked in deep enough with a plow, they would all die from deep plowing. But we can seldom do this. We stacked a heap in the baruyard this spring and covered it with droppings from day to day, and we will warrant they

longing to Mr. G. W. Church, of Hallowell, has at intervals during the past and present summer, made bloody water, which is supposed to be the result of an injury sustained to the ox, from over-drawing while being worked in the logging swamp, a year ago last winter. Resulting from such a cause, and from which no recovery seems to have been apparent, we should think the ordinary remedies recommended for bloody water would fail to give any benefit, and should advise that the ox be fattened for beef. If any of our readers know of a good remedy for bloody water in oxen, we should be glad to have them communicate it.

Agricultural Miscellany.

The following rules on this subject were adopted at

order to be presentable at the dinner table. How many of us can testify to this fact in our catable ex
In strawberries, the character of the blossoms, wheth-"Take five pounds of fish of various kinds, clear of bunch or berry."

Variety of Product on Meadow Land. In ordinary years taking the average of the season, a We were struck the other day with the great variety of products on a piece of meadow. On one spot of an acre scarcely anything could be seen but herdsgrass, which had come in spontaneously, forming a heavy burden. By its side was a large patch consisting almost entirely of the meadow rue, though it has been moved for more than half a century. Near by its a run full of foul meadow grass and nothing also. factory would be considered as doing remarkably well s a run full of foul meadow grass and nothing else, the manufacture of the cheese must be very well conducted as to avoidance of waste. There are many while in another run a few rods distant, it is nothing but sedge grass. On the banks of the stream is a large and it contains considerable moisture, the average bed of brakes, while a little farther along is a fine lot of blue joint grass; on another side is the white topped spirse, while near by is the running blackberry; in a flat spot the St. Johns woot prevails, and near another. What, at first sight, might not attract attention, becomes, on investigation, a most interesting but anything above three pounds per cow per day, taking the herd together, good, bad and indifferent, ber of cows, amount of milk received, and the character of cheese made, we can judge more correctly as to whether he is making the extraordinary yield of cheese which his figures at first sight would seem to indicate.

—Utica Herald.

New Varieties.

It is probable that our farmers are this year exper-Mr. Nathan A. Church, of Naples, thus writes concerning the tree upon his grounds which is afflicted with the disease known as weeping: "I supposed with the disease known as weeping: "I supposed the control of the co this weeping to be a disease which was very common with the elm; but if not I will state some of the particulars in this case. Some ten years since the tree split and commenced weeping at the branches, when we put a bolt through it which drew it -up, and now the bolt is covered with bark. It has not wept any since till this season, and it has cozed out about eight inches from the ground. I think the character of the inches from the ground. I think the character of the discharge similar to that of which you speak, in regard to the tree upon Mr. Smith's grounds. *This tree of which I speak is about forty-seven years old, is two and a half feet through at the butt, and spreads about forty-five feet. If this is no injury to the tree, I am glad to know it." We stated in our issue for note comparative results, or if good promise is given I am glad to know it." We stated in our issue for 25th ult., that the affection spoken of might possibly result from a superabundance of sap; but we presume if it were only this, the consequence would be an increase of new wood upon the tree, and not an escape of the sap in the manner alluded to. The latter supposition seems the most probable, viz., the interruption of the course of the sap by some cause not easily defined.

A Query Answered.

I miss is in bigury to the tree, and not incomparison, by men in different localities. Now we have, this season, besides the numerous new grapes, blackberries, raspberries strawberries, otherries and other fruits; the Early Rose, Vandeveer and other new potatoes; the Norway and Suprise oats; ries and other fruits; the Early Rose, Vandeveer and other new potatoes; the Norway and Surprise oats; new wheats and many garden vegetables. The public would like, and would be greatly benefitted by results with all these. There may be many humbugs among them—doubtlees there are—but it is about as important to know those that are really acquisitions. We trust that our readers will respond to the public demand to the fullest extent. Let them take full cognizance of surrounding circumstances, and cause of

It may not be known to farmers in general, that it is a common practice in some of the potato districts to turn flocks of sheep into the pot Red Water Caused by Injury.

We learn that one of a valuable yoke of oxen, beonging to Mr. G. W. Church, of Hallowell, has at input to the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to been down the growing season it is the parter's aim to be growing season it is the parter and parter are the growing season it is the the growing season it

New Plan for Top-Dressing. Last fall I tried an experiment with which I am so

learn in three days to run for the pen as soon as let out of the pasture.

Last fall they were yarded on the poorest part of my mowing. The first night they were put on a moss-grown knoll. One night in a place is sufficient. The effect, as observed this tenth day of June, is wonderful. I am sure there is threefold more grass wherever the sheep were thus yarded than where they were not; it already being knee high and beginning to head out. Even on the old mossy knoll, the grass is a sight to behold, marking by its vigorous growth the exact space on which they were yarded.

Some may object that there is too much work and bother in this plan of top-dressing. But brother farmers, is there not hard work in shoveling over, carting, and spreading manure, to say nothing of plowing up the tough sward? And if we can make the sheep save all this labor, may we not afford to do a little tinkering for them? It is easier than shoveling manure, and besides I save much of the strength of the manure that is lost at the barn. If we finish up the manure that is lost at the barn. If we finish up our haying in July, we have three months or more to follow this business, and I really believe with a large farm, a large flock of sheep and conveniencies for its prosecution, we can greatly improve our old mowings, and consequently the profits of farming.—Cor. N.

A Useful Official.

In the new building of the Department of Agriculbeer root. Glover is a Brazilian by the accident of birth, a Yorkshire Englishman by parentage, a German by education, American by adoption and enthusiasm. He is a singular looking man, short, thick, near sighted, peculiar, an Admirable Crichton in the practical arts. Agriculture has been his fanaticism for forty years. He paints, models in plaster, engraves, composes, analyzes, and invents with equal facility. His passion is to be the founder of an index museum to all the products of the American continent from cotal the products of the American continent from cotal than the products of the American continent from cotal that the season the same was the statement the same was thick and of he has had only two little rooms in the dingy basement of the Post Office; hereafter he is to have a handsome museum room in the new building, 103 by 52
feet and 27 feet high. His objects, already largely
perfected, are to methodize, by models and specimens,
the natural history, diseases, parasites and remedics
of every individual product in America. For example: A man wants to move to Nevada. What are
the products of Nevada? Glover has a series devoted to
that State, models of its fruits, berries, prepared specimens of its birds, illustations of its cereals, flora, imens of its birds, illustations of its cereals, flora, grasses, trees. A small pamphlet conveys the same information; the man knows what to expect of Neva-da. A man forwards a blue bird; is it tolerable or

The Barberry as a Hedge Plant. P. Allvn of Benton Harbor, Mich., writes to the grass. The ox,

I want to say a few words about the barberry. One fact is worth half a dozen guesses, and I have experimented on barberry for ten years and cannot see its character as some do. Ten years and cannot see its character as some do. Ten years ago, or about that time, I planted 100 barberry bushes in Delaware county, Iowa. The following winter, on 30 different days, the mercury sunk down from 10 deg. to 38 deg. below zero, and it did not injure the barberry. This ought to establish its hardiness. Four years ago I planted ten rods of small barberry plants for a hedge on my place. That hedge now appears much like a perfect fence. Man or beast would try more than once before passing through it. Two years more of such growth as it had last year would make it hogtight, horse-high and bull-strong. As to its blasting crops, I have raised wheat, corn, sugar cane, potatoes, and many varieties of fruit, right along beside the barberries, and the only thing I ever knew blasted was a few blasted English gooseberries, which always blasted, even when far away from the barberries. A Massachusetts man complains of the seedlings springing up. I will pay him \$100 for 20,000 such plants delivered to me next fall. One writer complains of their sprouting from the root, and becoming a nuisance. I deny that one plant of the barberry ever sprouted from the root. It does, it is true, throw up each year straight sprouts from the collar of the plant. The second year said shoots throw of lateral branches, which lock and interlock with the extra stomach in which hastily to stow away the food without mastication. This may be regarded as a wise provision of nature, enabling them to sally forth where the food is plenty, and in a short time fill themselves and retire to a place of safety to ruminate their feed at their leisure.

Curing Clover with the Extra stomach in which hastily to safety to ruminate their feed at their leisure.

Curing Clover with the food is them to sally forth where the food is plenty, and in a short time fill themselves and r The second year said shoots throw of lateral branches, which lock and interlock with the previous growth. All of these sprouts unite below the collar in one central root which at the depth of eight or nine inches branches out into proper roots, but I have never seen one bud on the root of any plant of the barberry. Let no one send to me for seeds or plants, for I have neither for sale. I do though, fully believe that the barberry is yet destined to become the great hedge plant of America.

and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them, and he shortly afterward died, not having once tasted food from the time his former associate was killed.

To Purify a Sink.

Preservation of Fresh Meat.

There is one great desideratum on this vast cattle-Last fall I tried an experiment with which I am so well pleased that I take my pen in hand to write a short article for your valuable paper.

For several years past I have been thinking about the amount of manure lost every year by allowing my sheep to lie in the pasture nights. My pasture has been used for over thirty years, and as the sheep occupy the same resting places nearly every night, these spots have become like a barnyard, and I determined to contrive some plan to distribute these droppings over my mowing lot.

Commencing as soon as I got through having—and For some months Professor Gamgee has been in the think no man ought to do any haying after July—I United States to secure the practical working of a pronade a moveable pen by nailing three boards, fourteen cess described by him so as to meet the wants of the made a moveable pen by naifing three boards, fourteen feet in length to three pieces of two-inch scantling, projecting at the bottom for stakes. For one hundred and ten sheep, I found in necessary to use two lengths of these boards for each side of my pen, and one length for each end. I used an iron bar to make the holes for the stakes, and fastened the tops with straps. I think a lighter and more convenient fence might be made, but as mine is, one man will remove, the panels, one at a time and set them in a new place in twenty minutes.

By keeping a small trough or two in the pen, and putting into them a little salt or corn, the sheep will learn in three days to run for the pen as soon as let out of the pasture.

Last fall they were yarded on the poorest part of

Pruning in August.

The Germantown Telegraph, in an article on pruning apple trees, makes the following statement, which is published for the benefit of those who have orchards to take care of. Most of our orchards have been badly managed, as their appearance and condi-tion show. Generally they have been pruned in spring, a time now generally considered injurious to the trees:

In the new building of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, the happiest being will be our enthusiast, Townend Glover, the naturalist, him to whom our farmers apply for a knowledge of what birds eat the pipin apples, and what worms gets into the beet root. Glover is a Brazilian by the accident of birth, a Yorkshire Englishman by parentage, a German by direction. American by adoption and enthusiasm. diet, and in all respects dealt with as things of vegeta-ble life, having constitutions to be protected and pre-served as they should be. We were passing through their village at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., last August, and found them engaged in pruning some beautiful

Animals that Chew the Cud.

da. A man forwards a blue bird; is it tolerable or distructive, to be encouraged or banned? Glover forwards the names of fruits, &c., which the blue bird eats. He will show you, in living, working condition, the whole lifetime of a cocoon; the processes of Sea Island cotton, from the pod to the manufacture; the economical history of the common goat; the processes Island cotton, from the pod to the manufacture; the economical history of the common goat; the processes of hemp, from the field to the hangman. Every mail brings to him a hawk, a stange species of fish, a blasted potato, a peculiar grass that poisens the cow. He is the most dogged naturalist in the world, probably; a wrestler with the continent. He is a batchelor, married to his persuit—one of those odd beings hidden away in the recesses of government, whose work is in itself its own fame and fortune.—Chicago Tribune. hungry ox let into a meadow will fill himself in twen hour and twenty minutes to take the same amount of P. Allyn of Benton Harbor, Mich., writes to the New York Farmers' Club as follows:

I want to say a few words about the barberry. One fact is worth half a dozen guesses, and I have experimented on barberry for ten years and cannot see its character as some do. Ten years ago, or about that them to sally forth where the food is plenty, and in a given I related 100 barberry by the set in Delayers time fell themselves and article after the food is plenty, and in a grant of the second article after the food is plenty, and in a grant of the food is plenty, and in a grant of the food is plenty, and in a grant of the food is plenty, and in a grant of the food is plenty.

is cut. It is while the hay is full of sap that injurious fermentation is most likely to occur. If the tedder will work, it would pay to go over it every hour
as long as there was no danger in breaking off the
leaves. We have a splendid climate for making hay,
and with a mowing machine and a good tedder, we
ought to be able to save all, or nearly all, the nutriment there is in the grass. There can be little doubt,
however, that we frequently lose nearly half of it."

Rev. W. P. Smith, M. D., of Fayetteville, Tex., con Attachment of Horses to each Other. with ants at the roots of fruit trees, which are very Two Hanoverian horses had long served together climates:—"I was raising some tobacco, and operated during the Peninsular war, in a German brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and, after a handful of tobacco leaves around the tree, or vine.

died, not having once tasted food from the time his former associate was killed.

Drying Herbs.

We have often—nearly annually—for twenty or thirty years, given similar directions for preserving herbs for future use, as the following:

"Herbs for frying for tuture use should be cut just about the time they are coming into flower. Dry them in the shade, and after sufficiently dry to put away, tie them in bunches and hang in a cool shed, or place them loosely between paper, and stow away in cupboards or drawers—the last mode is by far the cleanest and most approved plan with the best house-keepers. Some, indeed, powder the leaves at once after drying, and put away in bags ready for use."

To Purify a Sink.

In hot weather it is almost impossible to prevent sinks becoming foul, unless some chemical preparation is used. One pound of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water, poured over a sink three or four times, will completely destroy the offensive odor. As a disinfecting agent to scatter around premises affected with any unpleasant odor, nothing is better than a mixture of four parts ground plaster of Paris to one part of fine charcool by weight. All sorts of glass reasels and other utensits may be effectually purified from offensive smells by rinsing them with charcool powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with any unpleasant odor, nothing is better than a mixture of four parts ground plaster of Paris to one part of fine charcool by weight. All sorts of glass reasels and other utensits may be effectually purified from offensive smells by rinsing them with charcool powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with any unpleasant odor, nothing is better than a mixture of four parts ground plaster of Paris to one part of fine charcool by weight. All sorts of glass reasels and other utensits may be effectually purified from offensive smells by rinsing them with charcool powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with any unpleasant odor, nothing is used.

Mechanics have always supposed that animal oils

The Fecundity of Fish.

The enormous fecundity of fishes-some of them yield their eggs in millions, and most of them in tens of thousands—has given anglers and others the idea that it is impossible to affect the supplies by any amount of fishing. The female salmon yields eggs at the rate of 1,000 for every pound of her weight. A fish of twenty pounds, as a general rule, yields 20,000 eggs. As regards the productiveness of a salmon river, the question to be solved is not how many eggs the fish produce, but how many eggs arrive at the stage of table fish, or, in other words, grow to be salmon of say twenty pounds weight.

Well, we have the authority of Sir Humphrey Davy for saying that out of 17,000 ova which each female annually deposits, only 800 in ordinary circumstances

come to perfection. Some fishy economists do not allow that such a large number ever grow to be table fish, and perhaps Sir Humphrey did not mean that the number specified by him became table fish, but merely that they were hatched into life. One writer on this part of the salmon question thinks that only one per cent. of the eggs emitted by the mother fish attain to the point of perpetuating their kind. The destruction of eggs and young fish must, therefore, be enbrmous. Large quantities of the eggs, it is known, never come in contact with the milt, and so they perish.

Countless numbers of the ova are carried away by the floods into unsuitable places, and they, too, perish. Then again, numerous fish cannibals are waiting at the spawning beds to feast on the appetising roe; the thousands so eaten cannot be calculated, but so they perish. The young fish again are always in danger, and although a river may be swarming with young salmon, comparatively speaking, only a very few of them ever live to reach the salt water; all kinds of fresh water monsters are constantly extorting tribute from the shoal. The smolt slaughter when the juvenile army reaches the sea is awful.

A New Mulch for the Grape.

I find leached ashes and out (green) grass the best I find leached ashes and cut (green) grass the best mulch I can use. The ashes gather moisture, and repel heat (by their color.) Grapevines that were mulched at the commencement of the drouth are doing finely. The moisture extends not only to the surface, but into the grass (mulch.) This has been moistuined it has been applied, some three weeks. It is partly rotten, so that the ground derives nutriment from it. A shower now would aid this effectually. Thus this mulch is both restetive and enriching, and or carbonaceous. A good mulch in the summer, and a coat in the fall of this kind, is all I want on fair or a coat in the fall of this kind, is all I want on fair or even moderately poor soil, providing always the soil is in a healthy, friable condition. I also want clay to a considerable extent. Then close pinching in the start with plenty of room on the trellis, and if the year is not a bad one—particularly a wet one—I should have fruit. A drouth, like the present, with heat unex-ampled, seems a benefit rather than a hurt. And hould the wet set in, here is extent on the trellis that gives plenty of air and takes what sun there is. I thus am defying the drouth, and fear little more the wet season. But for a drouth, out grass and leached ashes are a reliance that it does you good to contem-plate. The ashes also are a benefit, manurially; it equires but a thin coat, so as to cover well the grass. It is time yet to benefit vines by the application. First, mellow the soil; spread the grass several inches

Applying Salt to Pastures.

A writer in the Country Gentleman, in describing the manner in which he managed grass lands in England, gives the result of an application of salt upon those places in pastures where the grass is re-jected by stock. He says: "In England I had several jected by stock. He says: "In England I had several pieces of fine grass land in my occupation, which had been grazed time out of mind, and in some places there was course grass, which the stock rejected; so I determined to make these fields even and pleasing to the eye. My first step was to have salt sowed on the rough places, which had a very good effect and caused the cattle to eat a deal of it, especially when sheep and horses followed the cow stock. After two years I mowed these fields alternate years, grazing in their stead a fine old tract of land which had been mowed for an hundred wears, without intermission and the stead a fine old tract of land which had been mowed for an hundred years without intermission, and the effect ou both was almost magical. The old mowings gradually improved till more than an extra ton of hay per sore was out and the rough places in the grazed fields became so changed that it was difficult to find the sight of former unsightliness." The suggestion of using salt moderately upon spots in pastures where the grass is rejected by cattle, it strikes us is a good one. As to alternate cropping and mowing grass lands we found the practice generally prevailing among the dairymen of the west of England, and from our observations there have no doubt the practice our observations there have no doubt the practice could be advantageously followed here.—Utica Her-

Milk Fever in Cows.

Cows apparently enjoying good health during the first ten days after carving, are school with a disease of a Protean character; in some cases consisting in apoplexy and paralysis; in others, in inflammation of the abdomen and womb, coupled with great weakness. In others still, it is a blood disease assumweakness. In others still, it is a blood disease assuming the character of typhus, but truly consisting in purulent infection, especially when inflammation of veins and deposits of pus or matter occur in several parts of the body. The great cause of this disease is overfeeding before and after calving. The early signs of the fever are loss of power of the hind legs, throwing the head about ste

of the fever are loss of power of the hind legs, throwing the head about, etc.

Treatment.—Give 25 drops Tineture of Aconite Root at once, which will allay all excitement, fever and pain. Repeat the dose in three hours. Next give one pound each of Epsom Salts and table salt mixed in four quarts of water, and drench. Turn the cow from side to side three times in the day, to assist the action of the medicine. Cover the body lightly, and bandage the legs. Allow plenty of cold water to drink, and pure air to pervade the place occupied by the animal. Above all things, avoid strong internal remedies and bleeding.—R. McClure, V. S., in Journal of the Farm.

To Preserve Hams from Flies.

The best way to preserve hams from flies is, as soon The best way to preserve hams from flies is, as soon as they are smoked, to wrap them in two old newspapers, first with one end and again with another, and tie the ends of the paper or paste them down. let the string to hang them up by come through the paper, being very careful that the hole shall only be large enough to let the string through. No insect can get through paper. Woolens and furs can be kept perfectly in the same way, being careful that the egg of the moth is not previously deposited.

Boiling Potatoes.

There are many ways of boiling potatoes, but only one best way, and this is the formula: Let each mess one best way, and this is the formula: Let each mess be of equal size. Let the water boil before putting: the potatoes in. When done, pour off the water and scatter in three or four feaspoonfuls of milt; cover the pot with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for a short time. In five minutes take them out and serve. Watery potatoes are made mealy by this process.

Forked trees, which are likely to split, either by the wind or by rough handling, can be prevented, where the branches will admit of it, by intertwining the branches from the different forks, and tying them with tarred twine. Where splitting occurs, the boughs separated, chould, when not too large to handle, be tied up with tarred twine or rope and the exposed parts of the fracture be carefully covered with grafting wax made of two parts rosin, two parts becawax, and one part tallow.—Germantown Telegraph.

LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT IN SHEEP. The English arty and Drad Weight in Shere. The Engren rule is to weigh sheep when fattened, and divide the weight by 7 and call it quarters. Thus, sheep weighing 140 pounds, would give 20 pounds the quarter as dead weight. If the sheep are in good condition, this rule is sufficient for all purposes. Poor cheep will fall below the mark, and extra fat ones go over it,

For Flax seed occasionally given to horses or cattle will make them shed their old hair, and whether old or young, soon get sleek and fat. It is the only this which will fatten some old horses. So says, a

THE LUMBER REGION OF MICHIGAN. The North

The following report has been received from a Paraguayan source: The allies made reconnoisance in force in the direction of the Tibiouary river. The detachment consisting of 600 men was met by the Paraguayan forces on the Tabar river, which ended in a defeat and route of the allies, with heavy loss in prisoners, horses, arms and munitions of war.

Accounts from the same quarter represent that the position of the Paraguayans at Humaita was as strong and well managed as ever, and there was no proposet.

Coss.—Receipts for the week, 35,623 boahels. Demand good and well managed as ever, and there was no proposet.

The above accounts from behind the Paraguayan

lines are necessarily of earlier date than the latest news received at Rio Janeiro from the allied camp.

MORMONS IN NEW YORK. Of the six hundred Mormons landed last week from the steamer Colorado ling at 39@40c; good at 85@36c; Canada at 28@35c; Western, en route from Liverpool for Utah, a New York paper

"In the enclosure to which they were consigned the men gathered in groups or walked around and talked to the women; the latter sat in demure state on benches and the children whose number was legion thick, in fact, as mosquitoes in a Long Island swamp—scrambled over the floor, over the seats, over their interesting mammus, and gave an innocent and cheerful complexion to the institution of Mormonism. The general appearance of the crowd betokened coarse fare and weary toil. All of them were English and \$10 60@12 50. Welsh, but the eye looked in vain to detect that round frequently met with in the rural districts of England. @1 09 for unsound; \$1 10@1 12 for sound-both affoat The women were particularly homely. The utter vacuity of expression which some exhibited reminded one involuntarily of a lunatic asylum, where a deviation from sanity is generally known by a certain absorption of the visual organ in other than outward objects. A few of the men were like rational jolly Euglishmen. Of the masculines there might have been one hundred; of the females three hundred and fifty; of the children one hundred and fifty. The men as a rule have an average each of from five to good many young bloods who were going to Salt Lake @1 46. HOSTILE MOVEMENTS AMONG THE INDIANS. A leton spectration, expecting that the reliberally for their matrimonial wants out of the reliberally for the relib

session, all of which have been signed by the Presi-

Army, Navy, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, Civil Service, Indian Service. Alaska (in coin), Deficiencies, Charities (District of Columbia), 260,000

The aggregate of all the bills is about \$161,400 .-

GREAT CONFLAGRATION. A destructive fire occurred at Oil City on Friday last, destroying both sides Borgle House and Dr. Porterfield's residence, in all PROVISIONS—Bost by the quarter 11@12; Clear Salt Pork, about two hundred buildings, and rendering nearly as \$2500@3400; Round hog 11@120; Mutton 7@10; Turkeys many families homeless. The oil interests have suf- and Chickens 20c; Yeal by the carcass 9410c; Ham 184 fered very little.

Nearly the whole town on the west side of the Creek is laid waste. All the buildings on both sides of Main street from the Post Office to the National Hotel, and down to the river, are in ashes, including the Western Union telegraph office and the Pacific and Atlantic telegraph office. The loss by the fire will probably reach over one hundred and fifty thousand, on

which there is about fifty thousand insurance. A PROLIFIC FAMILY. The Princess of Wales of July 4th last, became the mother of a young daughter, her fourth child. She was married on March 10th, 1863, and has now two sons and two daughters, the eldest being four and a half years old. The names un \$6 2566 25; small Bank, \$\psi\$ quin. \$3 0063 25; Pollock, \$\psi\$ of the three who have been baptized, are Albert Viotor, George and Louise. The child just born makes | 45c; No. 1 Herring & box, 25@00c; Mackerel, & bbl. - Bay the thirteenth grandchild which has been born to No. 1, \$23 00@21 00; Bay No. 2, \$16 00@18 00; Shore No. 1 Queen Victoria, who has hardly yet reached her for-

Nova Scotia, has published a letter rebuking the violent articles published in the anti-Union newspapers lent articles published in the anti-Union newspapers of Nova Scotia. He advises the people to give the 10c; Calf Skins, 20s25; Lamb Skins 40s50. Canadian ministers now on their way to Halifax, a courteous reception and the remedial measures proposed a fair hearing. It is reported that Dr. Tupper will retire from the Ministry, and that Mr. Howe will

curred at a place called Shanty Village, between 62d and 70th streets, New York, which Dr. Harris, the to \$8 Outs from \$5 to 90 cents. Potatoes have sold to-day car-

have a seat in the Cabinet

It is supposed that on July 4, 1869, passengers

great companies have surmounted the greatest obsta-cles which are to be encountered on their respective lines. Each has passed the summit of the highest in-tervening mountain range, and is now on the "home

THE MAINE FARMER:

Augusta, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868. rapidly communicating with the carriage-house, ad-joining, that was burnt also. The stable contained about twenty-five tons of hay, about fifteen tens be-TERMS OF THE MAINE PARMER. \$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within

The Maine Turmer.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. Et All payments made by subscribers to the Paners will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will abow the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in al cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

are A subscriber desiring to change the post effice direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

Mr. V. A. DARLING is now engaged in canvassing Cum Mr. I. S. SMALL will call upon our subscribers in Knox Coun

ty during the month of August. Change of Publication Day.

The recent change in the days for holding the Brighton and Cambridge Cattle Markets from Tuesdays and Wednesdays to Thursdays and Fridays, necessitates a corresponding change in our time of publication. The paper will, therefore, be printed hereafter on Tuesdays instead of Thursdays. By availing ourselves of existing mail facilities, we hope to be able to reach our subscribers with full and reliable reports of transactions in these markets at as early a day as any of our agricultural cotemporaries, in Boston or else-

The Hydrographic Survey.

The report of the Commissioners of the Hydrograph ic Survey of Maine, and the more elaborate report of Walter Weils, Esq., the Secretary of the Board, comprising about 300 pages and giving in detail the results of the Survey, will be issued in a few weeks, and it is believed will fully justify the interest in the subject which has been excited in the public mind. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Advertiser who has had access to the report of the Commissioners favors that paper with the following resume important facts connected with the Survey:

"In the discharge of their duties, the commission have been close observers of the remarkable configura-tion of the State, and the extraordinary facilities it affords for the production of wealth and the mainteaffords for the production of wealth and the mainte-nance of a large population. The train of circum-stances which led to the settlement of the State, and the hindrances in the way of its progress, are stated at length. Matters of historic interest are given, in regard to the ancient landmarks and boundaries. The whole circuit of the outline boundaries of the State is about 946 miles; but it is believed that the labors of the coast survey will make the shore line of the main land, from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head, at least 3000 miles, while in a direct line it is only 226 miles.

Botween Cape Elizabeth and Cape Rosier, 90 miles on an air line, the distance will be over 1200 miles, following the line of main land upon tide-water.

Tables are given showing the distances upon the

ter, by a score of 27 to 21.

nebec Journal of last week :

Augusta, July 27, 1868.

As an act of justice to one of our townsmen,

aid of capital and enterorise for the full development

of the industrial and business resources of the city of

Augusta, have been most unjustly requited by injuri-

OFFICE OF A. & W. SPRAGUE MFG. Co., ?

Augusta, Me., July 28, 1868.

To Whom it may Concern:
I hereby certify that the A. & W. Sprague Manu-

iny direct or indirect interest in said property.

H. A. Dawitt, Agent A. & W. Sprague Manuf'g Co.

being the best mineralogist and mining geologist in

sociate will make a big pile out there, and live long

Prof. W. O. Fletcher, a native of Augusta, is

the President of the Louisiana College of Missouri,

and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,

which position he has occupied for the past year with

great acceptance to the College and Faculty. We no-

His Excellency Gov. English, of Connecticut

now ready for delivery, and can be obtained by appli-

SHIPBUILDING IN DAMARISCOTTA. Messrs. Norris

contemplating building vessels from 200 to 400 tons.

MAINE FARMER by William H. Clifford, solicitor of

EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION. The

will issue excursion passes to all editors in the State,

for themselves and their ladies, which will be good

over the whole of their line, through the entire week,

ommencing August 10th. Other roads will doubtless

Whitman, Harrison, stove for railroad cars.

exhibit a like liberality.

cation to the Secretary, Daniel Needham, Boston.

enough to come home and enjoy it.

the increasing public wants.

by the Board of the College.

as on the eastern and western boundary tion of the east boundary line, to the northwest corne of the State, between Maine and New Hampshire elevations on the Sace, Penobecot and Kennebe rivers, and the principal elevations on the several railway lines. The new map of Maine, ordered by the legislature of 1867, which is in preparation, will give the accurate distances, and profiles of the eastern, vestern and northern boundaries will form an inter esting feature upon it. It is designed to embody on this map the results of all previous surveys and ex-

plorations.

As agriculture is greatly influenced by the comparevation of the earth's surface and the proximity of lakes and mountains, and as the influ these upon the climate, and determining the amount of rainfall, is an element in estimating the value of water power, the commissioners have thought it adbody in their report such information as they were able to gather as to the topographical and by of the State. With all the fact at command, it is ascertained that the average elevation of the surface of the State above tide about 1000 feet, nearly equal to that of Moosehead lake, 1071 feet above tide water, and situated but a little to the northwest of the geographical centre the State. The extraordinary amount of available water power found within the limits of Maine, which ioners claim exceeds that of any other portion of the earth's surface of equal extent, is the result of its peculiar configuration and its geological structure. Occupying the centre of the Acadian estuary the St. Lawrence on one side and the Atlant ocean on the other, the interior is so elevated above the level of the sea as to secure a large and uniform the most direct route to the ocean, run nearly at right

The great natural divisions of the State are given

1st. The upper basin of the St. John, including those districts lying upon the waters of the Meducke nekeag and Presque Isle of the St. John, not claime by Great Britain, containing 622 square miles of ter-ritory, or 398,369 acres, the entire basin belonging to Maine at the present time, forming an aggregate of 7638 square miles, or 4,890,320 acres. 2d. The Penobscot basin, 8200 square miles;

5,249,000 acres.

8d. The Kennebec basin, 5250 square miles; 3,360,

oth The Androscoggin basin, including those portions lying in New Hampshire, whose waters are drained through our own State, which forms the hydrographic basin, equal to 4000 square miles or 2, 560,000 acres, of which 8500 square miles or 2,240,000 acres lie within the limits of this State.

5th. The St. Croix river has a basin lying in this State containing about 1500 square miles of territory or 960,000 acres.
6th. The basin of the Saco, containing 1350

6th. The basin of the Saco, containing 1350 square miles, or 804,000 acres, including the tributaries lying in New Hampshire, which are drained into this State, the aggregate territory included in Maine being equal to 625 square miles or 400,000 acres.

7th. The basin of the Piscatqua, which forms our western boundary from the ocean at Kittery to the head of Salmon Falls river, contains in both States an area of 525 square miles or 336,000 acres.

These seven district hydrographic basins or districts.

These seven distinct hydrographic basins or districts, embracing the largest portion of the State, form portions of its external boundary, the waters of two of which only, the Penobscot and the Kennebec, lie wholly within the State.

A comparison of climate and natural advantages is

de with other countries, and the commissio of opinion that the cotton manufacturers of Maine might compete with those of Lancashire as soon as the supply of capital and labor could be as cheaply afforded to our manufacturers as to hers."

DEFICIT IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The annual statement of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, will show an alarming deficit. In 1865 there was a surplus of \$839,430; in 1866 there was a deficit, the first for several years, of \$965,093; in 1867, the deficience amounted to \$3,998,455; in 1868, it will prove to be in round numbers, \$8,000,000. This annually in creasing deficit is partly owing to restoration of the mail service in the Southern routes, and the subsidies for ocean mail service. But the causes which wholly or in part were in operation in 1867, do not fully account for the deficiency in 1868. The voluntary in crease of pay granted by the Postmaster General to contractors on the Nortwestern routes, has added considerably to this last deficit.

of the act of congress, making a large reduction in the force of seamen in the United States Navy, Sec retary Wells has given directions for bringing home and putting out of commission, a number of vessel now doing service abroad. It is not yet know what vessels will come home, as they will be of those which can be dispensed with by the commanders of the squadrons to which they are attached. The crews of the vessels thus put out of commission, will be dis charged, and the officers placed on other duty.

As great changes have been made in the Inter nat Revenue Law affecting eigar makers, eigar man ufacturers, dealers in tobacco having on hand twenty pounds or more, all liquor dealers, manufacturers an mers of stills, &c., all persous interested should not delay calling upon the assessor to ascertain their lia-bilities. Every dealer in tobacco or cigars having on hand twenty pounds of the former or five thousand of the latter is required to make an inventory immed ately, if he would avoid the penalties of the law.

Charles Peters, who has been nominated by the least for Naval Officer at New York is a brothe Hon. John A. Peters, representative in Congres Items of State News.

The Portland Star says that as a passenger train iams, on Cony street, was destroyed by fire on Saturon the Portland & Rochester road was descending the liams, on Cony street, was descrived by into the Portland & Rochester road was descending the day night last. When discovered—about 12 o'clock heavy grade near Morrill's Corner, a little child about the stable was completely on fire, and nothing of the stable was completely on fire, and nothing of value could be saved from the building; the flames road and attempted to cross the track in front of the engine. Just as she got midway between the rails she was struck by the coweatcher, but instead of throwing her under the engine it tossed her into the longing to the family and the rest to Mr. Jan. Stevlonging to the family and the rest to Mr.

ens, who also lost a hay cart, sleigh and other artical air and it was found that the child was uninjured except oles. A valuable cow also belonging to the family was by a few slight bruises.

consumed in the fire. The entire loss is estimated at about \$1500. There can be no doubt that the fire the work of an incendiary —A hand of Gircian was the work of an incendiary .- A band of Gipsies outbuildings, were entirely consumed by fire last Tuesnumbering about twenty-five or thirty men, women day afternoon. The fire broke out in the stable at and children, have pitched their camp on the roadside in the Brett Gully, below the State House, where they before any one had noticed it. The entire contents of are visited by large numbers of curious, inquisitive the stable, including fifty tons of hay, was consumed. and credulous people, who wish their fortunes told, or The greater part of the furniture was saved from the and credulous people, who who the there is a part of the care desirous of making good bargains in basket-work house before the flames reached it. The loss was beand in horse flesh.—The democrats of this city inaugurated the political campaign on Thursday last by the policy having but recently expired.

stretching a large and elegant flag across Water street,

Gen. B. B. Murray, Jr., of Pembroke, late con

from their headquarters to Meonian hall. A ratifica- mander of the 15th Maine Vols., and a brave and tion meeting was held on Monday evening at Granite highly accomplished officer, has been appointed Deput hall, which was addressed by Hon. E. O. Perrin of N. Y.—Van Amburgh's Great Menagerie exhibited in this Y.—Van Amburgh's Great Menagerie exhibited in this city on Thursday last. The show of animals was the arrived in the Penobsot boom Saturday, 25th ult. largest and finest ever collected in this country .- It contains about 50 million feet, three-fifths of which chumacher is engaged at the State House in putting is spruce, and the remainder pine; the whole valued the finishing touches to his elegant and elaborate dec- at about \$800,000.

oration of the Senate Chamber. Nothing superior to Ten years ago Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Low it has ever been executed by any artist in Maine.— of Lyman, celebrated their golden wedding. Tuesday Rev. C. A. King, pastor of the Methodist Church in he was having and she taking care of her dairy. He this city, returned last week from attendance on the is in his eighty-seventh and she in her seventy-ninth National Camp-meeting in Pennsylvania and resumed year.

his pastoral labors on Sunday last, after a vacation of As James Merrill of Paris, was driving a load of two weeks.—The weather last week was very discour- hay into his barn on Friday, the barn was struck by aging to hay-makers, but the past two days of the lightning, setting it on fire and totally destroying it, present week have been more favorable, and the farm- together with a large quantity of new hay, all his ers are taking prompt advantage of their opportunity. carriages, farming tools, stock, &c. Mr. Merrill was Allen Lambard, Esq., on his farm in this city, had rendered insensible and barely escaped with his life. eleven hundred hay-cocks standing in his field on The Bangor Jeffersonian says the E. & N. A. Rail-Thursday last, which he has since secured in good way will be completed and regular trains run to Milcondition.—Rev. Mr. Uniohn, rector of St. Mark's ford in about six weeks. Nearly three hundred new Church, returning from his summer vacation on laborers have recently been put upon the road above Thursday last, was very pleasantly installed with his Milford. The trains are expected to run to Lincoln family in the new and elegant parsonage on Chestnut by New Year's.

treet, built and furnished by the parish for his resi-On Wednesday morning last, as we learn from the lence. The testimony of regard and affection mani- Gardiner Journal, the wife of William Additon of ested on the occasion by his friends and parishoners Pittston, who has been sick and partially deranged for must have been highly gratifying to the pastor .- A a year past, cut the throat of her child, about five game of base ball was played in this city, between the years old. She had dressed herself and the little girl second nines of the Cushnocs and the Cobbossee Club for a ride, and while her husband was turning the of Gardiner, which resulted in the success of the lat- horse, she ran into the house and committed the deed. A physician was immediately called, and though the child had bled almost to death, he hopes to save her.

The amount of logs in the Kennebec this year is whose laborious an I d sinterested efforts to enlist the ver eighty million feet. The great drive arrived at Kendall's Mills on Monday, 27th ult, Some twenty millions were left at Solon for want of water. The Portland Star says that Seba Smith, the origous imputations upon his motives and good name, we inal Major Jack Downing, and husband of Mrs. Eliza-

take pleasure in copying the following from the Kenbeth Oakes Smith, died on Wednesday, aged 75 yrs. The Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has For reasons best known to its authors the story declared its semi-annual dividend of three per cent.. has been put in extensive circulation that I have made a large sum of money by the Sprague Purchase. It payable August 1, to stockholders of record, July 1, at the Treasurer's office in Augusta. s rarely that I take the trouble to contradict calum-Schooner May Queen, Gott, from Bangor for New

ny. I depart from my rule in this case by declaring that I have never received one dollar of money or any York, put into New Haven on the 24th ult., in disother consideration whatever by the Sprague Pur-chase. In that transaction I was guided alone by the tress, having been run into by a steamer off Horton's Point, and he belief that it would in due time prove of great importance to the material interest of Augusta and neighboring towns, and that belief I strongly entertain at the present time.

JOHN L. STEVENS. Point, and had bowsprit and all her head gear car-A special despatch to the Portland Argus says that a

the firing of the salute upon flinging to the breeze the Democratic campaign flag in Biddeford, Wedneslay To Whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that John L. Stevens was never had his right hand badly lacerated by the premature evening, Mr. Michael, Hickery, one of the gunners, paid to the amount of a single cent by the city of Au-gusta for aiding in the negotiations of the Sprague Purchase, and so far as our knowledge extends he has of that member. ever made any charges against the city for services.

S. Caldwell, Mayor of Augusta

from Mar. 15, 1866, to Mar. 15, 1867.

J. W. Patterson, Mayor of Augusta
from Mar. 15, 1867, to Mar. 15, 1868.

Augusta, July 27, 1868.

in Pembroke, discovered the house of Mr. James Mc-Kay of Baring, to be on fire. The family escaped with difficulty, losing nearly every thing-furniture, clothing, house and outbuildings. No insurance, the policy having expired a few days before the fire.

facturing Company, their agents or representatives, have never paid to John L. Stevens any consideration whatever for aiding in the negotiations or purchase of Capt. William McKyles of Thomaston, has received the Sprague property in Augusta or elsewhere; nor has he ever asked or intimated that he would consent gold medal from the South Holland Humane Institution, for the preservation of the crew of the Dutch o receive any if it were offered; nor has he ever had bark Souburg, which foundered in the Atlantic, On Monday Dr. Strout's well known and valuable

horse "Red Bird," while en route from Augusta to We had a very pleasant call one day last week Bangor, to take part in a race, died at Unity, about rom Mr. Colby, the editor of the Newburyport Herthirty-five miles from Augusta. He was taken sudald, the oldest, the most conservative, and not the denly sick and died the same night. east ably conducted paper in the ancient commonwealth. We number it among our most valued ex-A man who has heretofore sustained a good reput

changes. Mr. Colby's visit to the Kennebec was for tion, has eloped from Skowhegan, taking with him the the benefit of his health, which we are sorry to learn wife and child of a neighbor, leaving a wife and sevis somewhat impaired by a too close application to his eral children behind him.

professional and official duties. It is his first visit to The Lewiston Journal says that a ferocious yearling Maine since he was a student at Kent's Hill, more bull attempted to gore Mrs. G. W. Jordan in the doorthan thirty years ago. We regret that his brief stay yard, on Tuesday, but she dodged the blow and the did not afford him the opportunity to revisit the ecenes animal went over a high fence, falling on the other and review some of the pleasing associations of his side and breaking his neck.

The house of Mr. Taylor Small in Wellington, wa struck by lightning during a heavy shower on Thurs-TWMr. J. Alden Smith, formerly editor of the day last, and badly damaged. Bethel Courier is associate editor of the Mining Reg-The old and unfinished rebel ram "Texas," capturister, in Colorado. Mr. Smith has the reputation of

ed at Richmond, is now employed in carrying ice from the Kennebec river to Boston. Thieves are stealing hay caps in Oxford county

that territory. For several years past he has been engaged in exploring the mining country in that terri-One farmer in Turner lost thirty-five in one night in tory, and has collected a valuable cabinet of minerals and ores. He published last year a catalogue of min- this way. erals and ores of that territory. We hope our old as-The contractors for deepening the channel of the

Kennebec river between Gardiner and Augusta, are now at work with two steem dredging boats, that lift each a cartload of mud from the bottom of the river EASTERN RAILROAD. The double track which this each minute. The channel is to be seven y-five feet road is building in its whole length, is completed from wide at the bottom.

Boston to Beverdy, and is now traversed by the trains. A magnificent locomotive, named "Gov. Cony," is An exchange well says : "This is an advantage which compliment to Ex-Governor Cony, has been placed renders more secure human life and affords facilities upon the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad. It to the travelling public for more frequent locomotion, weighs about twenty-five tons and cost \$15,000, and and the patrons of the road will be pleased to see the is handsomely finished with a black walnut case.

spirit with which the officers of the corporation meet | The Portland Press states that on Monday after noon last, Mrs. Elizabeth Barbour, of Westbrook, aged about thirty-eight years, while going in the horse car to her home, was taken ill, and upon arriving at the Forest Avenue House, requested the privilege of lying down for a short time. She was shown to a room and taking off a portion of her clothing, laid down upon the bed, where she died very soon after from apoplexy. Od Friday, 24th ult., as we learn from the Gardi

tice by the Louisiana Republican that the degree of Master of Arts has been conferred upon Prof. Fletcher ner Journal, a man was picked up, apparently fifty years old, dressed in oalf boots, dark pants, wool check shirt and vest, and was about five feet six in. has accepted the invitation of the New England Agr'- ches high, supposed of foreign birth, and had been cultural Society to deliver the annual address at the in the water for two or three weeks. He was found Fair of the Society to be held at New Haven the first near Beef Rock, on the shore of the Kennebec river week of September next. The premium lists of the in Perkins. Society, amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars, are

The Brown scholarship in Bowdoin College for the present year, have been awarded as follows: To Frederick Augustus Fogg, of the Junior Class; Charles Franklin Gilman, of the Sophomore, and Charles Ed-& Co., are building a first class ship of about 1000 ward Clark, of the Freshman Class-all of Portland. tons. Major Edwin Flye and others are building a These scholarships amount to \$50 per annum, until bark of about 400 tons. Abner Stetson & Co., are the year 1875, when the accumulations will make building a three-masted schooner of about 300 tons, them amount to \$75,

Hon. B. D. Metcalf has a white oak frame in the yard The Farmington Chronicle states that the barn of for a ship of 1,300 tons, and several other parties are Mr. John Welch in that town, was struck by lightning during the thunder shower on Wednesday last, entirely consuming it. He lost between four and five LIST OF PATENTS issued to Maine inventors, and tons of hay, and all his farming tools. caring date of July 28th, 1868, reported for the The sum of about \$500 has been raised for the

patents, 3004 Congress St., Portland, Me.: J. A. benefit of William Ricker, the young man who had Kuight, Durham, fruit picker; Edwin Fernald, Turn- his hand blown off at Kendall's Mills on the 4th of er, device for holding tools against grindstones; F. H. July while firing a salute. Fifty dollars of the amount was generously contributed by Gov. Chamberlain. A volume of sermons by the late Prof. Shepard of Bangor, will soon be issued from the press.

Hon. Benjamin W. Norris, formerly Land Agent this State, has been elected to Congress from Alabama. A project has been started to build a Liberal Christian church edifice in Farmington. A subscription book has been opened, shares being put at \$75 cach.

A barn belonging to Dr. Bradley in Fryeburg, was EF A fish lately caught at Lower Horton, News struck and burned, and a horse killed by lightning Scotia, had six feet of tail attached to a junky body on Saturday last.

eight feet in length. Its head resembled a pig's

The Gardiner Reporter says that the dead body

head with a small mouth. There was one firm its of an infant was found in the river at that place a few back a foot long, and one on each side two feet long. days since. It had a rope around its body with a

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. This body | PROTECTION TO AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD. The met at Cleveland, on Wednesday last, and continued bill which recently passed Congress granting increasin session two days. W. E. Dodge, Esq. of New York, and protection to American citizens abroad, excites conwas chosen President, with the usual number of Vice siderable attention in England, and is somewhat Presidents and Secretaries. While the committees sharply and unfavorably criticised by the English were deliberating, the convention was elequently and press. The bill reasserts the American doctrine of exably addressed by Gen. Neal Dow and other distin- patriation, and declares that all naturalized citizens shall receive the same protection abroad as is accord-

On Thursday, statements were made as to the pro- of to native born citizens; and that when it is made gress of the cause, after which the Secretary read the known to the President that such naturalized citizen tions introduced, which declare that the benefits is unjustly deprived of his liberty by any Government, of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, the President shall demand of said Government the was demonstrated by Scripture, science and history; reasons, therefor, and, if unsatisfactory, he shall dethat it is the bounden duty of every man to discounte- mand the release of the citizen. If this is not grantnance the manofacture and sale of all intoxicating of within a reasonable time, then the President is to duors; that such manufacture and sale is a public use such means act amounting to acts of war, as he isance and to license it is wrong and ruinous, and shall deem proper, to effect the release, and inform has proved a failure wherever tried; that prohibition Congress of all the facts relating thereto. was the only safe legislation; that prescriptions of al-The London Times in commenting upon the action coholic liquors by physicians, was one of the most se- of Congress, says: rious hindrances to the temperance cause, and calling "The passage of the American citizen act, will surattention of the medical faculty to their responsibilities in this regard, and urging the establishment of children's and youth's total abstinence societies.

It has been decided to hold annual meetings of the Convention. There is nothing in the general principle of this bill for England to deny or to opattention of the medical faculty to their responsibili

Convention.

Another Atlantic Cable. The New York Legislature has united with the French Government in granting concession to a new telegraph company for another trans-Atlantic cable, to be laid from Brest to New York. The grounds upon which the proprietors of this enterprise found favor is the shortness of the proposed line, whereas by the proposed route we now have four submarine cables are employed, and as the new cable will obviate the circuity and delay incident to the present line, the communication will be very much accelerated, and a merchant or broker at Paris to the present line, the communication will be very much accelerated, and a merchant or broker at Paris will be enabled to literally speak into New York.

It may possibly be a sanguine calculation that messages between those cities may be sent and answered in half an hour, and that messages may be sent from Berlin or Frankfort to New York and answered within an hour; but the difference of time must obviously be

an hour; but the difference of time must obviously be very great. It is thought also that the directness and if he comes peacably. simplicity of this route will very much diminish the The Morning Post says the adoption of this bill b chances of communication with America being from time to time put out of gear. Ocean telegraphy has now been carried to such perfection that there is more fear of mishap by land than by sea; and, in point of while making allowance for the exigencies of the apfact, during the last two winters, when we have sev- proaching Presidential election eral times been alarmed by the stoppage of messages, the explanation has in each case been that storms had American Review for July contains an article on the blown down the land telegraphs, sometimes in New- lumber region of Michigan from which we make the foundland, sometimes on the American mainland. following extract: From this danger, whatever it may amount to, the "In the dialect of the forests a distinction is made new line will be exempt. As the capital it will represent will, it is stated, be only £1,000,000, and as the timber is wood of the harder varieties; though the working expenses, with only two stations (at Brest plied to heavy beams and joists of that wood. and New York,) ought to be very small, it is probable that this project will bring the luxury of telegraphing across the Atlantic within the reach of persons of very moderate means. A cable laid across the English moderate means. A cable laid across the English

moderate means. A cable laid across the English Channel, from Falmouth to Brest, would also give us connection with Great Britain. It is understood that the new Atlantic Cable will be ready for laying next June.

The New Postal Law. The law passed at the late session is an important measure, and contains twenty sections. It provides for the return of all letters on mass, and after he has cut all the lumber from a tract, mass, and after he has cut all the lumber from a tract, and after he has cut all the lumber from a tract, mass, and after he has cut all the lumber from a tract. sections. It provides for the return of all letters on mass, and after he has cut all the lumber from a tract which the name of the sender is indersed, if not called for within thirty days; reduces the fees on money ordoes not come after him with axe and fire, the breach ders; doubles the compensation of postmasters for the in a little time will seem to be healed, though the payment of money orders; allows weekly newspapers stumps and roots of the pines are slow to decay, an esent to regular subscribers in the county where published to be delivered free of postage from the post-of-When the manufactured lumber of a tract averages fice nearest the place of publication; authorizes the issue of duplicate money orders for such as have been lost; makes it felony to counterfeit money orders; authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint a route fifty, sixty, and seventy thousand feet are cut from an acre, if there be easy communication with some stream. Often, however, fifty, sixty, and seventy thousand feet are cut from an e disconarge of the gun. He will probably lose the use of that member.

The Maine Central Railroad Company are rebuilding their bridge over the Kennebec at Kendall's Mills, at a cost of some thirty thousand dollars.

Two Calais gentlemen who were returning from a Republican meeting which they had been addressing in Pembroka, discovered the house of Ma. Lave Ma. power to create in his own department a foreign mail service bureau, at a yearly expense of \$8000; gives him another chief of division at a salary of \$2500; lake Michigan, may be regarded at present, as northern limit. In all this region the pine is four makes it felony of high character to use postage stamps in some parts scattered, in others growing abundantly. It is difficult to estimate the exact extent of the pine a second time knowingly; deciares that it shall be unlawful to deposit in the post-office any letters or circulars concerning lotteries or gift-enterprises of any kind hardly an exaggeration to say that there are from five the street of the pine land, since the surveys have not been thorough, and much of the wilderness is yet unexplored; but it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there are from five the pine land, since the surveys have not been thorough, and much of the wilderness is yet unexplored; but it is on any pretext whatever; establishes a blank agency in the post-office department at an expense of \$9500 annually, and abolishes all other blank agencies; empowers the Postmaster-General to negotiate and con- almost equal to that of the forests of clude an international money order arrangement; provides that the sureties on bonds of defaulting post-ter from Ellsworth, Kansas, dated the 28d ult., says masters shall not be liable unless the government institutes a suit within three years after the final settlement of accounts; allows certified copies of postmas-one knows where they have gone. Small parties are ters' returns to be used as evidence in courts on criminal prosecutions; authorizes the Postmaster-General hold no communication with the whites, which is to prescribe a uniform for letter carriers, and makes a sign that they mean machief. The opinion prevails

it a misdemeanor for any one else to wear the same. SHOOTING AFFRAY AND MURDER. A despatch from dren, and that they will soon swarm on the railroad Rutland, Vt., states that one of the most atrocious line and the routes traversed by trains, with a hostile murders ever perpetrated in Vermont, occurred at purpose. Reports daily arrive of their killing people Shawsburg on Saturday evening last. An old feud and robbing trains. Gen. Sully is still at Fort Learned, has for many years existed in that place between two and has ordered the troops in his department to confamilies named Plumley and Balch, and while ap. centrate on the line of the Arkansas river. Fort Learnpraisers were engaged in settling damages committed ed will be fully garrisoned, and other preparations by the horses of the latter on the property of the made to meet any emergencies that may arise, former, a dispute arose between them which resulted in the deliberate shooting and killing of Johnson Gil. from Woodriver, Nebraska, that a large band of Sioux man, jr., a disinterested and innocent young man, by and Cheyennes attacked a small party of Pawnee Horace R. Plumley. Indiscriminate shots were then scouts under Lieut. Howley, killing one Pawnee and exchanged between the parties, resulting in wounding wounding Lieut. Howley. Several of the scouts were H. R. Plumley and John Gilman jr. Five of the captured with their equipments. principles in the affray, viz: S. Plumley, H. R. Plumley, his son, and the murderer, Geo. Butterfly, his son-in-law, and two men named Abraham Winn and Napoleon Quartier, employees of Balch, have been arrested and are confined in jail here, awaiting examination. Both the Plumley and Balch factions were evidently prepared for the affray, as they were all armed. The deceased was a highly respectable young man, and his death is much deplored—even his murderer asserting that he knew nought against him.

War, by direction of the President, has issued an order translate Greek or Hebrew into English faster than reorganizing the military districts of the South. This some people could read English. course the President thinks is necessary, because some States have been admitted to Congress, and are now in the hands of the civil authorities. The military in call of the Governors, and the policy pursued by Gen. Meade are to be relieved. Some changes are to be ions of the act relative to his bureau, which became a law without the President's signature. He has also written a letter showing that the entire expense of the bureau from its organization up to the first of January last was \$8,286,677. This includes everything but the pay of the army officers, which would have been about the same in any other field of duty, and does not exceed over one and a half million dollars.

DISOR IER IN LOUISIANA. The legislature of Louisiana, by joint resolution has called upon the Governor of that State to apply to the President by virtue of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Consti- \$45,000,000. tution of the United States to send troops there to suppress domestic violence. In the northern and one mail this week letters were received giving accounts of over 40 murders, while all over the South the slumbering embers of discord are being fanned into flame. It is asserted that Gov. Warmouth's dedent, and the manner in which it is disposed of will the South, as well as the necessity for the reassembling of Congress in September.

When hay is sold by the ton, a man conceals himself comments: We have looked through our Vermont in the load and is weighed with it. While the load is exchanges of last week and find 80 cases of sonstroke lriven to the barn of the purchaser, the man leaves reported, of which 29 were fatal. A mortality un his hiding place and goes back to the hay-market to be precedented from this cause in Vermont. Among the sold again. The Union of that city says: "The trick deaths not included in the above were two little girls was not discovered until the other day, though it is in Stanstead, Canada, who went berrying one of those now understood that it has been practiced for years." hot days and were both found dead in the field.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The American Agriculturist has the following in regard to the pres-

"The wet season at the East happily let up toward "The wet season at the East happily let up toward the last of June, and farmers profited by several days of intensely hot weather early in July. Haying was commenced under favorable auspices, and though storms and summer rains followed, we have strong hopes that the season will not be a wet one. The backward corn crop is beginning to pick up on dry land, but a large portion of it may never properly matura. It is a saying as true as old, that July and August, make the corn crop. Winter grains, where not winter-killed, are at the time we write filling well, and will come and to the full assertes. Soming grains, out parand hear we think as unusually large than the state of the action of the action will surely come if frosts do not hold off longer than usual, should lead farmers to put in as many turnips as they can as a substitute. The reports from the corn growing sections are decidedly favorable, and farmers expecting a very large crop are already buying bevers in anticipation. Spring wheat does not look well as a rule; winter grain is more promising as it approaches the harvest. High winds, hail storms will surely compliant of bady lodged grass and some complaint of bady lodged grass and grain. From Kentucky there come complaints of the midge damaging the wheat. The potato bug continues its depredations west of the Missispip, and at certain spots eastward, in which direction it is steadily migrating. Grasshoppers are doing their share of damage also, but so far, apparently, not so was a substitute. The reports coming in regard to the

damage also, but so far, apparently, not so much as last year.

The reports coming in are more and more assuring in regard to the prospect of a wonderful yield of wheat. Much, of course, depends upon the harvest, but an unusual breadth has been sown. It has, on the whole, looked well and done well all the time except over limited areas of prevailingly wet land, which has not been underdrained, and where the grain has been exposed to winter-killing. The harvest so far as it has progressed, has been successful, and the new wheat in progressed, has been successful, and the new wheat in progressed, has been successful, and the new wheat in somewhat of a break in prices, and probably a large number have market is good. Spring wheat is improving and earing finely, both East and West."

somewhat of a break in prices, and probably a large number have been left over till next week. The supply of store cattle exceeds the demand, and prices do not please the drovers.

Parana:

"Dispatches had been received in Rio Janeiro from the Marquis de Caxias, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, annoucing that the Fortress of Humaita, so long and obstinately defended by the Paraguayans, had failen into the hands of the allies. No particulars of the last day of the siege were given, nor were the terms of the surrender known.

The dispute which had expended to the Carian between the terms of the surrender known.

The dispute which had expended to the Carian between the terms of the surrender known.

The dispute which had expended to the command the command to the command the command

monstrated with the Brizilian government against the interferance with the movements of the Minister to Paraguay, and will demand his passports if the steamer Wasp is again detained by the commander of the allied force of Maine super at 43 and 50 cents.

The following report has been recieved from a Par-

and well managed as ever, and there was no prospect of its abandonment. The new and extensive fortifications on the Tebicuary had been completed, and were well provisioned and garrisoned. The river had been well provisioned and garrisoned. The river had been completed, and were effectually closed at that point by chains and other southern, and soe for Canada East.

appear to come principally from the mining regions of the north of England, the coal and iron dust being still visible on the moleskin pantaloons of many of the

met by persons coming in from the Plains, but they dent, are as follows : that they have gone south with their women and chil-Military Academy, Ocean Service.

A later dispatch says a report has reached Omah

A queer family has been discovered in the woods in Groton, Conn., where they have been living for a month, without visible means of support. The that he was a brick-layer, and was some time ago injured by an accident in Providence. His name Joseph Sinnot, and he spent three years and a half at Dublin University. His library consists of works on Hindoo Mythology, Xenophon, Anabasis, Homer, Virgil, and numerous others of the same stamp, with SOUTHERN MILITARY DISTRICT. The Secretary of all of which he is perfectly familiar, being able to

Tue Parze Pernass. The original Poerless Cooking Stove, which took the first prize at the Paris Exthese States are hereafter not to interfere except on the position, first prize at the American Institute, New York City, in 1867, the first prize at the Louisiana Thomas in Tennessee, is to be followed in all the other State Fair, 1868, Gold Medal at the Mechanics' and reorganized States. General Reynolds remains in Agricultural Fair, New Orleans, 1868, and twelve Texas, General Gillem in Mississippi, and General other first prizes at State and County Fairs, during Stoneman in Virginia. Gen. Canby and General 1867, is now on exhibition at the store of A. P. Gould Water Street, Augusta, where it will remain on Tuesmade in the Freedmen's Bureau officials. General day, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The Howard has issued an order setting forth the provis citizens of Augusta and vicinity are invited to call and examine the above stove.

> of all the National Banks, according to the las quarterly report, are stated at \$1,571,817,136 including the following items : United States bonds to secure circulation, about three hundred and thirtynine and one-third millions; United States bonds in securities deposited to secure deposits, \$88,000,000 United States bonds and securities on hand, \$20,000, 000; specie upwards of \$24,000,000; compound in terest notes, \$19,744,000; three per cent. certificates

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. A select committee western part of the State mob rule is supreme. By Beck, has been appointed to inquire and report at the next session in relation to Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Butler's bill looking to reciprocity therewith, particularly as to the kind and amount of imports and mand for troops will soon be received by the Presiwell as the authority of the Colonial government to undoubtedly decide between peace and civil strife in the South, as well as the necessity for the reassembling States. The Secretary of the Treasury is to place a revenue cutter at the disposal of the committee

The Bellows Falls Times makes the following

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer. Cattle Markets. AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD PRIDAY, July, 31 1868.

The number of veal calves at market was about 400
There was about a too of poultry at Cambridge, which was dis, mails received in London, July 30th, furnish the fol-lowing additional news from the scene of war on the mails received in London, July 2013, lutrum the lowing additional news from the scene of war on the ply was very large. The decline in prices is represented by the drovers to be from 75 cents to 87 cents per head from last week's drovers to be from 75 cents to 87 cents per head from last week's

Boston, Monday, Augusta 3, 1868.

During the month of July the receipts were about ten million the terms of the surrender known.

The dispute which had arisen between Gen. Caxias and Mr. Washburn, the American Minister to Paraguay, remained unsettled, It originated in attempt on the part of the Marquis to prevent the U. S. steamford the Wasp with the American Minister on board from manufacturers, that prices of wool have touched their lewest proceeding up the Parana river. Mr. Webb, the Am-bassader of the United States at Rio Janeiro, has re-lay in a supply. But on the other hand, consignees are in-

Boston Market.

Rys.—\$2 40.
Smoars.—Demand small and prices firm at \$32@33 per ton

FIRE FRED AND MIDDLINGS-Nominal, \$336:36 per ton. BUTTER-Receipts for the month of July, 20 427 tubs and 200 boxes; for the week, 8,300 take and 363 boxes. The price has advanced steadily, and fine Vermont and New York are now sel-0@35c per pound. Спини—One-haif cout higher. Factory, 14@16; Dairy, 12@

Ecos-Quiet at \$1@32 cents per dozen. OLD POTATORS—A few sales at \$1 60@1 70 per bushel.
HAY—Market dull. Sales of Eastern at \$17@21 per ton

New York Market.

New York, August 3, 1868. FLOUR-five to ten conts higher—State, \$7 00@10 00; Ohio,

Oars-Are duit and dectining.

PORK-quiet-new mess, \$28 40. LARD-Firm with fair demand at 18@18 cents.
BUTTER-Ohio 25@33c; State 30@40 cents per pound.

New York, August 3.

seven wives. In this instance, however, there are a assive and firm, ranging from 1 444 @1 464, and closing at 1 445 on speculation, expecting that Brigham will provide United States 1882, coupons, 1 141-21 141; 1864, 1 111-2011111; he re- 1865, 1 124@1 124; new, 1865, 1 084@1 094; 1867, 1 094@1 094;

Augusta City Market. Teranay, Appost 4, 1868 APPLES-Green are out of market, except for retailing, and we withdraw our quotations: Dried, 10:39120.

BUTTER—A good article is getting rather acarce in our ma

\$276,000 ket, and would command 33 ots quick. Comm n grades have 1,210,000 advanced slightly in consequence and quote 25@23c.

3,279,000 BEANS—Choice Hand picked Pos., \$6 25 26 50; Yellow eyes 800,000 5 50; @5 75; Mediums, 5 00@5 25. CHEESE—Choice Livermore, 15@17c; Ordinary, 12@14. CORN—Southern and Western 1.25@135

FLOUR-For good sound brands the tendency of the market is noward, although our quotations remain about the same, viz : Super to common extra, \$10 50@\$11 50; good, \$18 50@14 00; 4.160,700 choice Western 14 50@1550; Southern, \$15 50@17 50; St. Louis favorite brands, 17 00@18 00. GRAIN-Barley \$1 20@1 25; Oats 80@85c; Rye is scarce

HAY-New hay has made its appearance in the market and sells at \$14 per ton. HIDES AND SKINS—Shearlings, 25c; Lamb skins 50@75c; Hides 84@9; Calf skins 20@25.

LIME-\$1 50 per cask. MEAL-Corn \$1 25.21 35; Ryc \$2 50. PRODUCE-The potatoes now in market are chiefly old which of Main street, from the Post Office to the National Hotel, including Jones' Hotel, Charles Hotel, the peas 75c per bush.

> 20c Spring lamb is more plenty at 12@14c 88EDS—Nominal. 8HORTS—Limited demand at \$2 50@2 75 \$7 100 lbs.

WOOL.-The market is firmer, and manufacturers are more dis

Portland Market. PORTLAND. Aug. 1, 1868. APPLES-Green W bbl \$6 00.00 00; Sticed, W in 10.012 BUTTHE-Country V B,25@30, Choice Table, 83@35 , Store

BEANS-Yellow eyes, \$5 50.07 00; Pea \$7 00.67 25; Blue Pod. 16 50@7 00. CHEESE-New Factory, 12017; Country, 18016 c.

uin. \$2 25@2 75 ; Haddook & quin. \$1 75@2 00 ; Hake \$2 25@ 22 00@23 00; Shore No. 2, \$19.00@ 22.00, Shore No. 3, small GRAIN-Rye,\$2 00.02 10 Oats 88.0 90c. Mixed corn,\$1.18

@1,20, Yellow, \$1.18@1 20; Barley, nominal. Shorts per to: HAY-W netton, pressed, \$18@15.00; luose \$15@22.

140; Hggs V dos., 82@35c , Turkeys, 18@25c; Chickens, 25@ 400 ; Geese, 18-20 ; Onions, \$1 50@1 25 \$ bush.; Lamb, 8-20 Veal 8@10c .- Price Current.

Bangor Produce Market.

and 70th streets. New York, which Dr. Harris, the
sanitary superintendent, and Coroner Keenen have
decided were clearly cases of cholera. The condition
of the neighborhood is wretched, and the foul air arising from stagmant water and the fithy habits of the
people are the cause of the disease.

Honor of the cause of the disease.

Honor of the people are the cause of the disease.

Honor is to 10 cents green peas, 21 per bushel; raspberries are
pionty, and selling at from 8 to 10 cents per pound in palls, and
from 15 to 17 cents per quart in small boxes. Honor in the comb 17 cents—in boxes as taker from the hive, 20 cents.

> THE FUNDING BILL. The bill to provide for the payment of the public debt, and to reduce the inter-

est thereon, which passed both Houses of Congress near the close of the session, will not become a law, the President declining to give it his signature. It is said to have been delivered to him five minutes before Some American ladies at Coponhagen who recently called on the control of Donmark, were not a little astonished to see that she were a cheap dress, and that on rising to receive them, she laid on her working table a cotton stocking, on which she had been stood to be that it exempts the bonds from taxation.

mpossible to render them aid.
At this time the water had only reached above the

upon the doomed dwellings.

The family of Dr. T. B. Owings, consisting of Mrs.
Owings, six children and three servants, had gathered n the third story of their dwelling when the house which was frame, was lifted from its foundations and carried acrose the street against a stone house occupied by a Mr. Fountain. Mrs. Owings and her children mbered upon the roof of Fountain's house, where

they thought they would be safe.

A few moments after this Dr. Owings, who had re-

supposed to have been drowned. Hawk was thrown higher up on the island, and is supposed to have been killed by the force of the shock. James Byden managed to get astride of an immense log, and was washed down through the boiling and seething current until he reached the Long Bridge, at the foot of Light street, where he clutched some of the timbers and saved himself by getting upon the bridge. During his perilous passage of seven miles he was severely bruised and cut by the debris which was floating down the river, pieces of which were constantly striking him. He barely escaped with his life, and his adventure may be regarded as one of the most remarkable of this remarkable episode.

The Baltimore American thus describes some of the

The Baltimore American thus describes some of the

both Harrison and Frederick streets. and was in consta

the water, soon after this, was seen to dash over the bed of Baltimore street bridge, driving the people assembled there in wild confusion, toward High street. About this time word came that Gay street bridge was seriously threatened, and in attestation of this report there was soon a flood of water pouring down Gay street, and shortly thereafter the back water came in large volumes down Holiday street also. Language is almost inadequate to describe the scene that was now witnessed. The surface of the angry flood was fairly covered with every description of material, telling sadly and painfully of the immense loss, destruction and distress that this disaster was accasioning. Now the porch of a house, now the contents of some store, now the timbers of bridges and warehouses, would come asshing along, with fearful drapidity, driving up against buildings, crashing windown Harrison street, and several bodies of animals, cows and horses were also seen, whilst not a few of the spectators were of the opinion that more than one or two of the dead bodies of human beings were to be seen.

A horse car had come down Gay street nearly to the head of the car, and it finally stopped, but only for a moment, when the conductor of the car conducted to run the risk, and proceeded on ward. My friend (Mr. E. Americhe), a Spanish gentleman from Manzanille da Cuba, and myself (C J. Emery) endeavored to get out of the car, but did not succeed in a time time with persons, some of whom afterwards succeeded in jumping from the car. The car proceed on the time with persons, some of whom afterwards succeeded in jumping from the car. The car proceed on the time with persons, some of whom afterwards succeeded in jumping from the car. The car proceed on the time with persons, some of whom afterwards succeeded in jumping from the car. The car proceed on the time with persons, some of whom afterwards succeeded in jumping from the car. The car proceed on the car was the star was the single that the was delivered to the care of the car and platfo

succeeded in jumping from the car. The car proceeds of nearly to the head of Harrison street, when it became to heavy by the weight of water pressing against it to proceed further. It was at this time that both in a condition to frighten the Old Dominion out of its the conductor and the driver unfastened the borses from the car, and getting on their backs, went on shore, might. One horse could have saved every person on the car, but no such succor reached us. The car soon floated, and was swiftly moved by the tremendous current down Harrison street, surging and swaying in the car soon divided in Kansas or Colorado, thus tells have the inadvertently became the founder of a new convolution.

The Great Flood on the Patapsco River.

From our exchanges we gather the following details and incidents of the great flood on the Patapsco river, the dock they caught against on the dock they caught against on the street with this country.

Almost one-half of Ellicot city which is situated on both banks of the Patapsco river, same swelve miles south of Baltimore, has been away and in places where rows of granite houses and extensive small stood, scarcely a stick or stone remains to mark the spot. The most terrible feature of the flood was the destruction of life—over fifty persons having been caught by the sudden and averwhelming rush of the waters and carried beyond human help. Some of the most thrilling comes are described below:

"Skirting along the river's bank on the Baltimore and Wheeling turapike, stood a row of large stone houses. The concepants were fresheet, but trusting to the dangerous appearance of the freshet, but trusting to the form of party wore spilled nite to swape when the worst came. Within a few minutes the flood rose was cut loose in time to save himself. The word of them add.

Saven bridges, some of them fine stone and iron the stood of the flood rose as operapidly that all communication was easiful and the current rushed so ewfilty that it was found impossible to render them sid.

flood rose so rapidly that all communication off and the current rushed so swiftly that it was found impossible to render them aid. lower story of the houses, and no danger was apprehended if the occupants could reach the roofs. This
they at once proceeded to do, but the water still rose
higher and higher and speed on its frightful crose piled up to the height of fifteen feet above the floor of the bridge, and massed back to the extent of fifty or sixty feet. The bridge itself is raised from the abuthigher and higher and sped on its frightful course with immense velocity, and to add to the terror of the hour huge masses of drift rubbish came rushing carried away. The water when at its height was nearly a foot over the railings, and it is singular that the structure retained its position."

UUFINISHED BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, says: "Among the large number of bills of general in-terest not inished at the recent session of Congress, mention may be made of the following:—"The genthey thought they would be safe.

A few moments after this Dr. Owings, who had returned from visiting a patient, arrived at the river bank, and was just in time to behold the crumbling away of the house and the terrible death of his wife and children, who sunk amid the wreck, holding their hands towards him vainly imploring his help. different cocasions, but the majority in its favor was and children, who sunk amid the wreck, holding their hands towards him vainly imploring his help.

The side wall of Mr. Patridge's house fell and exposed to the agonized spectators about fifteen persons who had sought refuge there, all standing in a group and embracing each other. The heart-breaking scene was beheld for a moment or two, when the house fell with a crash into the boiling surge, carrying with it every soul.

While the flood was rising very rapidly, three men, James Byden, George Byden, and another named Hawk, employees at one of Winans' farms, about a mile this side of the Relay flouse, went out in a row boat to an island in the river opposite the farm, for the purpose of securing a small steamboat belonging to Mr. Winans, and lying at another at the island. While on the island the water gained on them so rapidly that they were obliged to seek refuge in the limbs of a sycamore tree. The water still continued rising, and after the men had remained in the tree was uprooted and they were thrown into the current. George Byden has not been seen since and is supposed to have been drowned. Hawk was thrown higher up on the island, and is supposed to have been killed by the force of the shock. James Byden man-killed by the force of the shock. James Byden man-killed by the force of the shock. James Byden man-

A JOHN BROWN INCIDENT. I was conversing with terrible scenes which occurred in that city:

"Standing at the corner of Frederick and Baltimore streets, about 1½ o'clock the scene was truly distressing. The flood had now swollen into an angry torrent that rushed down the beds of Harrison and Frederick streets in volume and swiftness resembling the rapids of Niagara. At the corner of Harrison street, in front of Larene's drug store, the water was within one foot of the top of the street lamp. Ever and anon, masses of timber and wood, boxes, barrels, railroad ties, articles of household furniture, fencing, trees, w gons, out-houses, and in short, all manner of debris from cles of household furniture, fencing, trees, wigons, out-houses, and in short, all manner of debris from the wreck and ruin along the line of the Falls, came sweeping down the fearful current, and piling up in front of the Maryland Institute, where, in this way, a sort of breakwater was formed, protecting that building against the beating of the billows, for in truth, nothing less than billows they were that swept down

How Towns ARE BUILT UP AT THE WEST. A corre

njeh. On horse could have sewed every person on the cal, but was willy moved by the tremendous our read down Harrison street, suriging and swaping in every direction. There were then about eight person on the cat, the others having esceptl, but asis a neart the awainings on either side, four or five of them manning our eight person of the car, the others having esceptl, but asis a neart the awainings on either side, four or five of them manning of the car five the second the car foot the car, bolding on the car fine the second the corror of the car, bolding on the top to the top the car foot the top rotted of the corror of Harrison and Eyesten that the corror of Harrison and Eyesten trees, in front of the tavers kept by John English, when the car wheeled round and turned over, carrying us and two other persons, an old gentleman and had about fourteen years of age, with it. Myself and friend, through great car, and resableg the awaining, were saved by the timely assistance of Mr. English, and the compants of the house. Mr. Americk was much bruised, out and swellen, and almost increase the car wheeled to the control of the avera of age, with it. Myself and friend, through great car, and resableg the awaining, were saved by the timely assistance of Mr. English, and the compants of the house. Mr. Americk was much bruised, out and swellen, and almost increase the car with the same and the youth, who were out to be carried away, and the two unfortunates who were on the axing were carried off in the raging current, and sank to rise no more.

The old gentleman and the youth, who were out and the two unfortunates who were on the axing were and the containing a child twice or for the proper of the proper

London to the Springfield Republican, makes some August is invariably an unhealthy mouth, and the dog-days statements in regard to the comparative amount of are universally quoted as an unbealthy season. Diseases more

horses they belong to, but they are too numerous, and too much alike, not to be of distinct blood. They have none of what is known in America as the 'pony build,' but are simply small horses, neatly made and as nimble as foxes. Now, with all these horses the rule follows that every pound of muscle does just as much work on the road as two pounds do in America. The cab and omnibus herse does twice as much as the same horse does in America. The draft horse does as much at the dray as two ordinary horses do in America, and the little horses, which are driven mainly in butchers' carts and grocers' ca'ts, will tire a cab horse to follow them with no load at all.

In connection with these statements it should be recorded that the speed of all vehicles in the streets of London, whether the localities be crowded or not, is at least a third faster than it is in corresponding streets in American cities. The ordinary speed of vehicles in London, in which passengers or light loads are transported, is one which is considered not entirely safe in Main street, Springfield, Mass., and one which, in some etreets of Boston or New York, would be at once checked by the police. A man who sits in a "Hansom' finds himself driven at an unprecedented page through crowded thoroughfares, and Yankee though to bring up at hast without a broken neck.

I mention this matter of speed, particularly, because

bring up at last without a broken neck.

I mention this matter of speed, particularly, because shows that even more work is done by one horse in ondon, than by two in New York. He not only t shows that even more work is done by London, than by two in New York. He not only draws as large a load, but he travels with greater rapidity. The streets of London present such a spectacle of headlong activity as no American city can show, in consequence of the rapid progress of all sorts of vehi-cles through the streets. I might add to this stateriages which they are obliged to draw behind them.
All carriages are built more heavily in Great Britain than in America. They are built to last, and many of them seem to me to be superfluously heavy. The point which wish to impress upon my Amer-can reader is simply this: that the English horse, employed in the streets of a city, or on the roads of a

country, does twice as much work as the American horse similarly employed in American. This is the patent, undeniable fact. No man can fail to see it who has his eyes about him. How does he do it? Why does he do it? These are most important questions to an American. Is the English horse better than the American? Not at all. Is he overworked? I have a specific Remevy for Diseases of the Reproductive Organs. seen no evidence that he is. I have seen but one lame horse in London. The simple explanation is that the Englishman has invested in perfect and permanent roads what the American expends in perishable horses that require to be fed. We are using to-day, in the that require to be fed. We are using to-day, in the little town of Springfield, just twice as many horses as would be necessary to do its business if the roads all over the town were as good as Main street is from Ferry to Central. We are supporting hundreds of horses to drag loads through holes that out to be filled, over sand that should be hardened, through mud that ought not to be permitted to exist. We have the misery of bad roads, and are actually or practically called upon to pay a premium for them. It would be demonstrably cheaper to have good roads than poor ones. onstrably cheaper to have good roads than poor ones. to is so here. A road well built is easily kept in re-pair. A mile of good macadamized road is more easi-ly supported than a poor horse."

THE STATE ELECTIONS. Elections will be held the asuing fall in the several States in the following or-

er:	and the second second second
August 3,	Kentucky.
August 18,	Tennessee.
Eeptember 1,	Vermont.
September 8,	California.
September 14,	Maine.
October 6,	Nebraska.
October 13,	Pennsylvania.
October 13,	Ohio.
October 13,	Indiana.
October 13,	Iowa.
October 22,	West Virginia.
November 3,	New York.
November 3,	New Jersey.
November 3,	Delaware.
November 3,	Maryland.
November 3,	Illinois.
November 3,	Michigan.
November 8,	Wisconsin.
November 3,	Minnesota.
November 3,	Missouri.
November 3,	Kansas.
November 3,	Nevada.
November 3.	Massachusetts.

REIGN OF TERROR IN NEW YORK. A member of he New York Metropolitan police writes to the Sun that since that force was organized at least one hundred of its members have been murdered by the 'roughs'' of that city, and murderous assaults have

een made on very many more. He adds. "My memory fails to recollect a single instance where one of the murderers received the punishment which the law provides for the crime of murder. I cannot recollect one instance where a person has been hanged in this city for the killing of a policeman. I believe there have been a few sent to the State Prison for life, only to be pardoned out by the Governor or released through the interpretation of some judge or released through the interposition of some judge or another, as in the case of Margaret Walsh, who killed Officer McChesney. With but a few exceptions, the judiciary does not stand by the police. If they did there would be a lessening of at least fifty per cent. of

to preserve everything else, can't preserve their how-pers. Yet it may easily be done on the self-sealing principle. It is only to keep the mouth of the vessel lightly closed.

Special Notices.

R. R. R. S. O. Cts. Vs. Reg. Practice, \$16. Wealth is more frequently amassed by saving money than making it. A case in point:

Case 26:1. James B. Hendrick, New York City, night attack of violent Builous Colic. Dettor called in Visit. \$3. Prescriptions, \$4. Patient still still in agony and pulse and strength failing. *4 this stage the RELIEF a imini-tered, paroxysms of pain arrested, and cure perfected by the assistance of a few doses of the REGULATING PILLS, which carry of the corrupt and acrid humors that cause I the attack. Compare again:
Physician's charge, \$9: Prescriptions, \$7

RELIEF and PILLS. (with a dozen doses yet on hand) alence in favor of the RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a household medicine, RADWAY'S READY RELIEW is a nonsenoit medicine, which no predent family, that understands its value, will ever be without. It instantly arrests pain, and its effects, as a diffusive atimulant, anodyne, nervine in cholera, choiera morbus, bilioua colic. spasms, fits, malarious diseases, &c., transcend those of any other preparation known. As an externar application for burns, wounds, scalds, bruises, &c. it has no equal. Pass on. See Dr. Radway's Atmanac for 1863.—R. R. Sold by Drusgists.

And other SECURITIES and VALUABLES. UNION SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, LEE, HIGGINSON & CO offer for rent, Safes inside their Vaults, at rates from \$20 to \$100 per annua. They also offer to receive, on Special Deposit, as Baifees, securities of persons living in the country or travelum abroad, Officers of the Army and Navy, Masters of Vessels, and others. Circulars, containing full

Beratch! Seratch! It from 16 to 43 hours Wheaton's Olutment cures the Itch, Wheaton's Olutment cures Balt
Rheum, Wheaton's Olutment cures Tetter, Wheaton's Olutment
cures Barber's Itch, Wheaton's Olutment cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Olutment cures every kind of Humor like magic.
Price 50 cents a box i by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS &
POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by
all Druggists.
Boston, August 26, 1866.

r sale in Augusta by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist. 14

CURES. OF THE REAL ROOM

Are often effected by simple means. Let those afflicted use MISS SAWYER'S SALVE, old by all Druggists
Sold in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR.

Sm25

MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES, AND TAN The only reliable Remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is "PERRY'S MOTH AND PRECKLE LOTION" Prepared only by DR B. O. PERRY, 49 Bond Street, New York, LP Sold everywhere.

A Little Scratch, or a slight cut, from mattention, often is productive of serious consequences. An effectual remedy is found Redding's RUSSIA S-LVE, known as the best application for Burns, Scalda, Chitbiana, Bolls, Old cores, and air diseases of the skin. Sold everywhere. By mail 35 cents a bux. REDDING & CO., Boston.

THE HEATED TERM.

work performed by English horses, which will be sur-frequently terminate fatally at this time than at any other, ow work performed by English horses, which will be surprising to American readers. He says:

"In London there are three general classes of horses to be seen in the streets. The omnibus and c b borses average, in weight, from ten hundred and fifty to eleven hundred pounds. The draft horses are immense creatures—some of them elephantine in proportious. They were originally of Fiemish blood, and were so large as to render it necessary to cross the breed with the English horses. The result is a somewhat smaller, but every way a brighter and better horse. What the original Flemish horse could have been I am at a loss to conjecture, for, really, some of the sixualism and eventually entail dangerous, if not far the superior of the system at all results as with Hostertella's Stomatics. temporay exhibaration, and eventually entail dangerous, if not fa-tal results. This is, never the case with HOSTETCHR'S STOMbeen I am at a loss to conjecture, for, really, some of the London horses would quite place the Herring safe man's ponies in the shade. The third class is made up of a breed of ponies, or small horses, weighing not more than five hundred or five hundred and fifty auds.

I have had no opportunity to learn what breed of standard remedy for all diseases arising from an impurity of the orses they belong to, but they are too numerous, and blood. They are manufactured in great quantities, and there is no much alike, not to be of distinct blood. They have

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blord, and Polmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints

This medicine is free from anything deleterious, pleasant to the

nent, touching the superior speed of the London orses, a word about the greater weight of the carriages which they are obliged to draw behind them.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR, A positive remedy for all kinds Aumors—Scrofula, Scarvy, Salt Rheum, Eryslpelas, Nettle Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, and all Obstinate Affections of the Skin; Mercurial Diseases, and every Taint of the System; Dyspepsia, and those diseases originating in the Derangement of the Directive Organs, viz.—Billous Complaints, Neuraigia, Nervous Affections, Headache, Languor, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, and Cositiveness. Iy24

It imparts tone and vigor to the Oterus, and gives renewed v tality to the whole system. All cases of Debliky peculiar to F males will find a sovereign remedy in this compound. PARPARED AT THE NEW ENGLAND LOTANIC DEPOT, BOSTON, GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor.

One Dollar per bottle. Five Dollars for six bottles. 1y24 See Bunch of Grapes. On Standard in another column of Speer's Standard Wine Bitters. It is highly recommended by physicians for dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity and its delicious flavor. "OUT OF SORTS."

Take DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BIT TERS,-the most medicinal in the market. Established in 1808

Married.

In Manchester, July 26th, by Rev. S. D. Richardson, Mr. Edwin S. Briggs and Miss Mary C. Fuller, both of East Winthrop.
In Gouldsboro, July 26th, by H. M. Soule, Esq., Preston L.
Guntill to Miss Jennie D. Stevens, both of Gouldsboro
In Belfast, June 23th, Mr. Lorenzo Jones, of Brooks, to Miss
Amanda St. June 23th, Wr. Lorenzo oro, July 19th, Atwood L. Bunker to Adeline L Sperry, both of Sullivan. In Thomaston, July 2 kh, Mr. James F. Dow to Celia J. Sweetland, both of South Thomaston.

In Bristol, July 12th, Mr. Herbert J. Dow of Belfast, to Miss Juse Thompson of Sristol.

Died.

ont, July 15th, Benjamin Poor In Rockland, July 21st, Ortin T. son of Otis R. and Elvira heerer, aged 16 years, 11 months, 19 days. In Camdon, July 9th, Edwig T., son of Thomas Kirk, aged 13 a. 9 months. Secremento, June 224, George R. Moore, a native of Mont-, Waldo county, Me., aged 39 years, 3 months.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR of the New England Agricultural Society with behild in Hamilton Park, New Haven, Oonn., commencing TUESDAY, sept. 1, and continuing far days. The Premiums offered amount to nearly TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Entries of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other animals, and Implements and Machinery. Should be made at an early day, by addressing E. G. St. dard New Haven, Oon. Premium Lists and Punters can be obtained by addressing the Socretary, Danter, NEEDIAM Review. Bull practiculars in and built.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Mastern at Castine, commences Aug. 19.
Western at Farmington. commences aug. 26.
Each term continues fourteen weeks. Tuition and many of the Text books, free. Board ressonable.
Teachers are earnestly requested to avail themselve of the advantages afforded by these thorough training schools. Address the Principals,
G. T. FLATOHER, Castine.
C. C. BOUNDS, Farmington.
4x35 WARREN JOHNSON, State Supt., Augusta.

there would be a lessening of at least fifty per cent. of the orime committed in this city. Some of our police justices would rather reprimand a policeman any time than commit a thief.

The same as herefolder. The training in preparation for college will be as formerly, comprehensive, systematic, and therefore will be as formerly, comprehensive, systematic, and therefore will be as formerly, comprehensive, systematic, and therefore will be as formerly comprehensive. Systematic and the college will be as formerly comprehensive, systematic, and therefore will be as formerly comprehensive. Systematic and teacher the behavior of the basis of the basis

WHITMAN'S THRESHING MACHINES.



To parties wishing to purchase Threshing Machines. I will warrant my machine to thresh faster, better with seas repairs of any machine in the market. This machine has been thoroughly remodeled and improved within the the last few years; (but not first into the market until thoroughly tested). This machine has taken the first prize at every FAIR it has been exhibited. Send for orcular with description and price, &c. Manufacture Water Power Separators, Portable Cider Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, Agricultural Implements of every description.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Sm35

Mechanics Row, Winthrop, Maine.

bilions colic. sparms, fits, malarious diseases, &c., transcend those of any other preparation known. As an externar application for burns, wounds, scalds, bruises, &c. it has no equil. Pass on. See Dr. Radway's Atmanac for 1863.—B. R. R. sold 2#35

BRADFORD & RENICK,

COMMISSION MCPCHARTS,

Bolicit consignment of

RANDOM SPRUCE TIMBER, SHINGLES & LATHS.

Address 71 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Special (personal) attention given to the INSPECTION of all timber coasigned to our house.

3m35

Mechanics Row, Winthrop, Maine.

M

not be granted.
J. Burton, Register. LENNEBEC COUNTY...in Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1868.

AMUS WHEELER, Administrator on the Estate of David Wheeter, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

OADERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1868.

EMERY O. BEAN, Administrator on the Estate of Johl Bean, late of Resafield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said sensed his first account of administration of the sensed his first accounts of administration deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prier to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be helden at Augusta, and ahow cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKEH, Judge.

Attest: J. Bonron, Register. KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July 1868.

Attest: J. Burros, Register.

H. K. Bakker, Judge.

Attest: J. Burros, Register.

Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1808.

EMERY O. BEAN, Exceptor of the last will and testament of Daniel Craig. late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Onoswer, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same sheuld not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burros, Register.

TET THE AFLICTED READ.

Cancer, Scrofula, Humore, Discasse of the Bio-d. Dyspopsia, Liver Complaints, Communition, andevery va-riety of discass cured. NO DANGEROUS TREATMENT! NO MERCURY

DR. L. A. SHATTUCK. The Celebrated ancer and Humor Doctor. OFFICE—corner Bridge and Water Sta. Re-sidence No. 10 Grave St., Augustas Maine.

Treats with unparrelielled success all diseases to exist fisch is heir, Acuts or Chome. Dr. shattack is no travelling hum-bug, but an educated and successful physician and firmly dis-countenances quackery of all soris. Dr S. has in his possession numerous recommendations from Physicians in high standing, a few of which may be seen in his Medical Circular. Dr. Shat-tack's

ELECTRO MEDICATED BATHS a boon to suffering humanity, and Invalids suffering from variety of disease will find in them permanent relief. As-

dahing cures have seen and Anticolors, Dr. Shattuck cures by means of his great Caneer Anticolors, Dr. Shattuck cures and Malignant Fumors without the knife for caustic. In the canada hould be employed as this is because he will be the control of the canada hould be employed as this is because he will be the canada and the canada hould be employed as this is because the canada hould be employed as this is because the canada hould be employed as this is because the canada have been supported by the canada have b N. B. All-in need of medical advice can consult Dr. Shattack personally or by letter in the strictest confidence. Consultation free, in ordinary cases, \$1.00. Particular attention given to Female diseases. All Private Diseases treated thoroughly and confider stailty. Good board and competent nursing farmished patients who remain in the city under treatment. Medicines may be sent to any part of the country. Patients visited when caired. Medicine, office business and Baths cash.

Utilic hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M. Price of Dr. Shattuck's Palmonary Baisam, for Coughs, Golds and Consumption, 50 ets, and \$1.00; Blood and Liver Syrap for Cancer. Scordula, Humors, \$1.00; Vegetable Panacca, Renovating Bitters for Dyspapsia, Liver Complaint, 75 ets; Diuretic Syrup for Kidney affections, \$1.00; Pemale Restorative, \$1.00 sent to any address free of Express charges when \$3.00 worth is order of at a time, \$6.00 worth sold to \$5.00 and expressage paid. Prepared and sold only by Dr. Shattuck, to whom all orders should be addressed. For further particulars see Medical Circulars. 6w35

Miss Williams tenders her grateful acknowledgement to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, and to the Fire Companies under his direction, for their untiring and effi

Augusta, August 3, 1868. AGENTS WANTED.

GRANT AND COLFAX —A perfect Steel Engraving of each, 8x10 oval, with or without Frames. Samples of both for 50 cents, post paid. Also, Life of both for 25 cents. 190 per evet profit. Address GOODSPEED & CO., 33 Park Row, N Y., or Chicago, 2w55P

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSE LOT, STORE and STOCK of GOODS, consisting of Groceries. Dry Goods, &c., for sale in WELSHVILLE. Oxford County, on the Little Androscoggia River. In a good farming district. For particulars, inquire of B. P. KING on the premises, or Rev. C. A. KING of Augusta.

Welchville, Aug. 1, 1865.

CRANBERRY NOTICE. All persons are hereby notified not to go upon my Cranberry of in Readfield, known as Quimby Bog—as I shall pros-cute such persons for willful trespass.

BENJ. B. DUDLEY.

11242 1 1868.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, ANNFIELD,

Will be in service at the stable of T. S. LANG, orth Vass-shoro', for the sesson of 1868
ANNTELD was bred in England in 1869 by J. W. Hewston.
ire of Annüe d, Confessor General; dam Eucehie (English Stud
book, vol. 10, page 407). Eugenie, Annüeld's dam was bred by
ord Waterford in 1856 got by Barbarian, her dam Allegretta. Lord waterford in 1806 got by Sarbarian, her dam Allegretta, by St. Luke out of A ba, by Dunbay.

Annueld was injured in fore leg in training at 4 years old. He run second in the Derby; also was besten by a short head in the Goodwood stakes; was a winner in the New Market stakes, previous to his injury. Was then purchased by the Government of Nova Scotia for \$2500 in gold, and brought to Halifax two Eighteen years of age, who desires to study for the Libera vector still the superficiency of the superficiency

of Nova Scotia for \$2200 in gold, and brought to Halifax two
I have purchased this horse and offer his services to breeders, hoping they may see the way clear to improve the class of marves necessary to compete favorably with neighbors in other States.
I do not ask to make one dollar, but simply to make no loss, and at the same time confer a benefit through the stock upon myself and neighbors for one year.
No imported horse of the qualifications of Annfield has ever before been offered to breeders in this State. He is 16 hands high, of a rich blood bay, and of beautifut form. In order that his services may be within the reach of all, I place his terms at \$10.00 for season, 15.00 to warrant.

21th THOS. S. LANG. THO3. S. LANG. yard.

ROBINSON'S RNOX.

Will stand at the subscribers' stable in North Value alboro', the ensuing season.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

The full term of this Institution will come august 31, and consinue eleven weeks, und

"ROBINSON'S KNOX" was sired by "Gen. Knox," is five ears old, weighs, 1000 pounds, color bised bay, and in features, tyle, action and doctitity a salendid fac simile of his celebrated irc. Season to close cept. 1st.

W. M. ROBINSON.

In the state of the season to close cept. 1st.

W. M. ROBINSON. North Vassalboro', May 1st, 1868.

Will stand at my stable near the East end of Kennebec bridge for the use of mares until the 1st of September. He is a splendid bay color and is a very fast trotter and can show as good stock as any other horse in the State of Maine. Weighs 1020 lbs—terms easy. Owners of mares at their own risk at time of service. wn risk at time of service Agugsta, July 13, 1868.

NEW BOOKS. Billings on Ice, and other things, with Illustrations, \$150 The Lost Cause Regained,
Henry Powers (Bunker): How He Achieved a Fortune
and Married
The Spanish Gipay,
and other new books.

31 EDWARD FEN

STERILITY IS LAID." Prof. Ville's New System of Agriculture, Camphlet 2nd Edition, Price 25 cents. Address

JOHN A. RIDDLE, MANCHESTER. N. H. It gives a receipt for a Complete Manure; also, a plain fimple method of Analyzing Soils

MPORTANT TO FARMERS, rdeners, Housekeepers, Ship Owners,

USE COWIN & BRAHAM'S MAGIC VERMIN AND BED BUG DESTROYER! This infallable preparation is certain death to Rata, Mice, Beer tics, Koaches, Morquetos, &c. Rata and Mice eat it greedily and die on the spot, thereby causing no ampleasant odor. Sold in packets at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1—a saving by taking larger sizes. 27 Packets sent free of expense on receipt of price.

3m29*

TITOOMB & DORR, Druggists, Augusta.

C. W. COCHRANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Roofs and Roofing Materials.

State, Tin, Copper and Composition Roofs applied throughouthe New England States on most favorable terms and warranted We also have on hand a large stock of Dry and Tarred Paper fooding and Sheathing, Coal, Tar, Pitch, and Roofing Composition. The above goods are all of our own manufacture, we seasoned and put up in good packages for shipping and will be sold at the lowest each price. Office, 54 Kilby St., Beston, Mass Day goods.

We have just received from the BOSTON and NEW YORK larkets, a full assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, consisting of the latest novelties of the season in DRES GOODS, such as Siks, Irish and Lyons Poplins, Wash Poplin, Tako Cloths, Mourring Goods, Atjacca, &c., &c. Woolens, Cloaks and Shawis, White Goods, Trimmings, Small Wares. Persons desirous of purchasing a GOUD ANTICLE at a FAIR PRICE will do well to call and examine our stock befre purchasing. FOWLER, HAMLIN & SMITH.

Augusta, May 27, 1868. Augusta, May 27, 1868.

LOCATED CORNER OF WATER AND OAK STREETS, Augusta, Maine. PRACTICAL BUSINESS COURSE, Student may get here all that can be obtained in our Schools and Academies—

Arithmetic. Grammar. Geography, Al Rhetoric, Phonography, Natural Sciences, and Languages, are regularly taught in this school. Send for a Catalogue. D. M. WAITT, Secretary.

H. V. WOOD, A. B., Presi LARK'S MIRROR STOVE POLISH.

Gives a Brilliant Black Lustre. s free from dust, smcke, or smell. C. W. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietors NORTH BERWICK. S. S. BROOKS & CO., Agents, August t. CHOICE SEED WHEATS.

We offer choice Pennsylvania grown seed of the most valu Red and White Wheats, Also of the best recently imported varieties.

Descriptive priced circular mailed to applicants, EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,

E. W. WHITEHOUSE. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND PATENT AGENT.

Associated with Geo. E. Brown, Solicitor of Patents, Washi ton, D. C. American and foreign putents solicited. Office of side, corner Bangor and Cony streets, Augusta, Me May 53d, 1868.

a GENTS WANTED for Mitchell's New General Attas, correct 1863. For init particulars, address with stamp enclosed, D. H. SHERMAN, General Agent-Winthrop, Kennebec Co , Me. DR. BABCOCK'S HAIR DRESSING. For sale at FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Will be epened for the reception of a class of students, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

The examination of candidates for admission will take place at the College, Orone, Me, Thursday, Sept. 17, at 9 velocit, A. M. Ro one will be received under sixteen yeats of age.

Oandidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in Geography, Artimente, English Grammar, and in Algebra as Estisfactory testimonisms of a good sural character and industrious habits will be rigidly exacted.

If the Trustees are able to find sufficient and suitable employment, each student will be required to labor not over three hours are day, for five days in the west. The same amount of time will be devoted each Saturday to military drill or the study of military science and tactios.

The students will be post for their tabor, seconding to their industry and expective. The average amount paid, will be about the week for washing and feel.

Each room will be farmished with a bedstead, mattrass, table, sink, and four chairs. Alt other bedding and furniture must be supplied by the students who will also furnish their own lights.

Students will be required to make their own beds and sweep their own rooms. Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

supplied by the students who will also farnish their own lights.
Students will be required to make their own beds and sweep
their own rooms.

Each student will be required at the commencement of the
year to deposit with the Treasurer of the College, a bond signed
by two responsible sureties, of sufficient amount to secure the
payment of his term bills and any charges against said student
for damage done to the College property

Each student will be required to attend daily prayers at the
College and outble worship at one of the churches at Orano, unless
excused by the President.

For all scholars within the State there will be no charge for tuition. Those out of the state will be oharged \$12 a term.

The revular ourse will occupy four years, and there will be
the terms a year, of thirteen weeks each.

The assential features of the course are indicated by the following general outline of study:—English language and literature,
Muthematics, including Trigonomonetry, Sarveyung Navigation,
and Civil Englisering; Urawing, Chemical Physics, General and
Agricultural Chemistry, Laboratory Practice, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Systematic Botany, Anatomy, The Veterinary
Art, Entomology, Draining, Stock Breeding, Boos-Keeping, Herticalture, Mineralegy, Geology, Zoology, Political Economy, Histery, Moral and Intellectural Philosophy. The French and German languages will probably form a part of the course.

OUURSE OF STODY THE FIRST YEAR:

FIRST TERM—Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Rheteric, Physical Geography.

BECOND TERM—Algebra completed, Chemical Physics, Bo-

ical Geography.

BECOND TERM—Algebra completed, Chemical Physics, Bo-BECOND TERM—Algebra completed, Chemical Physics, Botany,
THIRD TERM—Geometry, History, Botany, Book-Keeping.
Lectures on Pneumatics, Heat, Light, Electricity, Botany, and
Practical a griculture; and Exercises in English Composition and
Electurion during the year.
After the first year a special course will be organized for those
who wish to pursue some one or more studies of the regular
course, as Chemistry or Botany, and not the whole course.
While we do not require of candidates for admission, any
knowledge of Latin, we recommend to all who have an opportunity, the acquirement of some knowledge of ithat language as it
will assist toem in the study of the aclences and in obtaining a
knowledge of their own anguage Knowledge of their own anguage
After the first year candidates for admission will probably be
required to pass an examination in the History of the United
States, and the reading and study of History is recommended to tudents in a course of preparation.

It is the wish of the Trus ees and friends of the College that

It is the wish of the true sees and retenant the Counce that the cost of an education at this Institution should be reduced a much as possible. It is a problem yet to be solved how much time can be spent in labor, and the main object of the Institution—education—not be sacrificed. We propose to adopt no chim crical scheme, and venture, at first, only so far as the experience of the past seems to jactify, ever holding ourselves ready to accord all improvements. cept all improvements.

6:83

PER ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

ST. CATHERINE'S HALL, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. A full corps of instructors, accomplished not only in the special departments of learning assigned to them, but in the graces and refinements of social life; has been already engaged, and no efforts will be spared to place the school, from the outset, on the

TERMS: Board, with tuition in the English branches and Latin, per an um, French. German, and Drawing, each per term, Painting, Music, with use of Piano,

The year is divided into three terms, beginning respectively of Terms ter Day Scholars. rimary Department, per term,

For circulars, information, or admission, apply to the Misse BRIDGE, Geneva, N. Y., until the 1st of July. After that dat their address will be Augusta, Maine. 28tf

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, 4034E The full term of this Institution will commence on Monday, august 31, and continue cleven weeks, under the instruction of JOHN B. CLOUGH, A. B., Assistant. RATES OF TUITION. Common English, \$3 50; Higher

RATES OF TUTTION. Common English, \$3.50; Higher English, 400; Lunguages, 4.50; Music, (extra.) 6.00. No tuition taken for less thair half a term.

Board can be obtained in good families from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per week and Students desiring rooms can secure them on reasonable terms.

Persons wishing further information relative to the School will please address the Secretary, or G. H. ADREWS, Esq.

T. Particular attention will be given to those preparing for College, or fitting themselves for teachers. The Trustees having spaced no pains to secure an able corps of Instructors, confidently commend this Institution as emisently worthy the par romage spared no pairs to secure an able corps of Instri ly commend this Institution as eminently wort of the public. O. T. Fo Monmouth, July 20, 1868.

DEXTER HIGH SCHOOL. The Fall Term will commence Monday, August 31st, 1868, and continue ten weeks, under the instruction of v. W. CHASE, an able, efficient and successful teacher who has had charge of the school the past year. It is the sim of the Trustees to make this school equal to the best high schools and academies in the State.

Those preparing to teach, and such as are fitting for college, will receive special attention. Gymnastic Apparatus will be provided for the physical culture of the students, and no pains will be spared to make the school both pleas. Int and profitable to all who may attend. Tuition \$400, \$4.20, \$5.00.

Calendar for the School year: Fall Term ten weeks, commences August 31st, 1868; Vacation, three weeks; Spring Term, eight weeks, commence March 1st, 1869.

Dexter, June 29, 1868. Gill PER OKDER TRUSTEES.

WEST GARDINER ACADEMY. The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on monuary, August 24th, 1868. and continue eleven weeks.

MR. H. L. STETSON, Principal, With competent Assistants.

TUITION. Common English, \$300; Higher English, \$357; Languages, \$400. Board can be obtained in Good Families from \$2 to \$3 perweek. (") Those wishing for rooms to board-themselves, can secure them on reasonable terms. Any information in relation to the school will be cheerfally given on addressing the Principal, at Winthrop, Maine. EAST CORINTH ACADEMY.

The Fall term commences Tuesday, Sept. 1st, 1868.
R. W. DUNN, A. B. Principal; Miss F. L. Jeanings, Assistant.
TUITION, \$4 00; \$4 50 and \$5 00.

East Corinth, July 24th, 1863,

JOSHUA HAWES.
Socretary of Trustees

East Corinth, July 24th, 1880,

MAINE WESLEVAN SEMINARY

The Fall Term of 13 weeks will commence the 2nd Monday of Aug.. (Aug. 10) For particulars send for a catalogue.

H. P. TORSEY, President. 3633

THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PRObate within and for the County of Lincolnt

IIRA* PALMER, Administrator, of the Estate of Jossa
Procter, late of Whitefield Id said County, decased, respectfully
represents, That the Personal Estate of the said decessed is not
sufficient by the sum of seven hundred dollars to answer the Just
of debts and charges of Administration: He therefore prays that he
may be empowered and licensed to sell and convey so much of
the Real Estate of the said decessed as may be sufficient to raise
the said sum with incidental charges. HIRAM PALMER. LINCOLN, a.s. At a Probate Court held at Wisconses

LINCOLN, s. At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset, sotthin and for the County of Lincoln, on the first Tuesday of July, A D. 1868.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered. That the said Petitioner give notice to all pravous interested in said Estate, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Wiscasset, within and for said County, on the first Tuesday of September pext, by causing a copy of said Petition, with this order, to be published in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed at Augusta, in the County of Konnebec, three weeks successively, previous to said Court. JOHN H. CONVERSE, Judge of Probate.

Attest: J. J. KENNEDY, Register. 3134* ENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at Au A gusta, on the second Monday of July, 1868.

ELIZABETH PENNEY, widow of Knownon Penney, late of Belgrade, in said County, decoused, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said de-

plication for allowance out of the personal coased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Parmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that fill persons interested many attend at a Court of Probate them to be hadden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of anid petition should not be granted

Attest: J. Burron, Register,

that the subscriber has been dur

NOTICE is hereby gives, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of BENJAMIN PORTER, late of Vienna, in the County of Kennebee, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bend as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 13, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of DANIEL PIKE. late of Augusta, in the County of Rennebes, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All pursons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 13, 1868. STENCIL TOOLS.
For cutting Smad Plates for Making Clothing, Indellibnk, Stencii Stock, Steel Stamps, Brands, Dies, Steals, Plates is Making Clothing, cut in all styles of Letters. Agents Wantes Address Jacobs, 151 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 3025

TEMPERANCE DEVOTEES CAN DRINE TEMPERANCE DEVOTEES CAN DRINK TEMPERANCE DEVOTEES CAN DRINK and not violate their pledge at F. W. KINSMAN'S City Drug

For the cure of Dyspopsia, Rheamatism, Liver Complaint issues of the Kisineys, &c. For sale at 22 FOLLER'S Drug Store. For sale at

NEW ROCKLAND LIME,

FOR KENNEBEC RIVER. The splendid sea-going Steamer STAR.

OF THE EAST, Capt. JASON COLLIES, will leave Union Wharf
every Tursday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and the Steamer
EASTERN QUEEN, Oast. Salvers. Blaiscuadp.every WennesDAY at 6, and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Bath. Richmond,
Gardiner, Hallowell, and Augusta.

Returning, leave Augusta, at 12 00 P. M., Hallowell, 1 45;
Gardiner, 8; Richmond, 6.00; Bath, 6.00, every MORDAY, TURSDAY, TRUESDAY and PRIDAY.

Arcight at very low races.

AGENTS. H. H. Hyde, Boston; J. E. Brown, Bath; J. T. Cobinson, kichmond; T. B. Grent, Gardiner; H. Faller & Son, lallowell; Longfellow & Sunborn, Augusta. PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.
Summer Arrangement.

COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1868.

Two Through Trains between Augusta and
Boston Dutly. PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Augusta for Perliand and Boston daily at 5.45 and 11 A. M. For Waterville, Skowhegan and Bangor, at 4.10 P. M.
For Gardiner and Hallowell (accommodation train,) at 8.00 and 11.45 A. M., 2.15 acc 6 90 P. M.
Freight train leaves Augusta for Portland and Boston daily at 9.00 A. M., for Fertland at 1.30 P. M.; for Waterville and Skowheran at 11 A. M. at 4.00 and 11 P. M.; from Skowhegan and Bangor at 10.6 Etages leave Augusta for Brifast daily at 4.10 P. M., or on ar-dival of train from Portland.

W. HATCH, Supt.

2017

A LPHA AND OMEGA.

THE FIRST and THE LAST!

The FIRST PLACE to go to buy Medicines, Tollet and Fancy

PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE.

because the prices there, are reasonable, and goods warranted

The LAST PLACE to go is also

PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE.

SPECIAL NOTICE -During the Summer any person making cash purchase at my store amon ting to one dollar or man have, gratis, a glass of delicious Soda, drawn from non-

rosive fountains. Or for a purchase, amounting to 25 cents or more, a cake of COLGATE'S Honey or Glycerine Soap will be given for the asking; for a cash purchase of 50 cents or more, two

STATE OF MAINE.

Headquarters Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, June 19, 1868.

An act authorizing a testimonial of honor to be prepared and presented to all honorably discharged soldiers, who served in the war of 1861, and to widows or next in kin of such as have deceased, approved February 24, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. The Governor is hereby asthorized to issue certificates of appropriate design to all soldiers who served in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and have been bonorably discharged, and to widows or next in kin of such as have deceased, said certificate to contain a transcript of the record in the Adjutant General's office of the service of the soldier.

Notice is hereby given that the Tentimonials referred to in the above act are now being received at this office, and that all honorably discharged soldiers, who served in the war of 1861, and the widows or next in kin of such as have deceased, desiring to obtain the same, should apply in writing, stating name in full, reak at date of discharge, Commany and Regiment and Post Office address, to the Adjutant General of the Bate, at Augusta, Maine, who will forward the same free of charge if applicant is found cultiled thereto.

It is carnestly requested that Sel-ctmen and other municipal officers will bring this communication to the solice of all honorably discharge doldiers or their widows, in their localities, that this recognition by the State of honorable and faithful service may be placed in the hands of every soldier who served in the war for suppressing the great Rebellion.

By orders the Commanders of the service of Maine.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

KINSMAN-S ARCTIC SODA WATER SODA WATER SODA WATER THE COLDEST AND THE BEST THE COLDEST AND THE BEST THE COLDEST AND THE BEST

FRESH FRUITS. F. W. KINSMAN, Opposite M. B. Hodges Millinery Store; one door North Pierce Bros., Water St., Augusta, Me. 33

Bros., Water St., Augusta, Me. 33

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the North east part of Clinton, about 4 miles from Burnham village, and 5 from Hunter's Mitts. Said farm contains 85 acres of good land, of which about 30 are in wood, the remainder in mowing, tillage, and pasturage; cuts from 15 to 20 tons of hay, part meadow; has two wells of water, and good fences, good bullvings; house contains 18 rooms, with an L 40 feet long; barn 30x40 feet, also a hog heuse. Price, \$12.00 without the erops, or if desirable, the crops will be sold with the farm. Possession given immediately. For farther particulars, inquire of IRA SPAULDING, on the premises, or \$ELAS O. SPAULDING, at the Job Printing Office of M. Littlefield, Seq., Skowhegas.

Clinton, Mc., July 23, 1868.

Satt

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber being desirous of selling his farm estuated in East Winthrop, said farm contains atout one hundred and sixty acrer is well devided into tillage and pasture with a large amount of orchard on the same, one of the most pleasant places in the County, will sell in parcels or all at once, any person wishing to purchase such a farm will do well to call, as I am very desirons to selt; also, all my steek and farming tools.

A C. OARS.

East Winthrep, July 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One of the best farms in Winthrop. The subscriber being desirous of changing his business of ferr his farm situated in East Winthrop, for sale. Said farm is every way very desirably situated, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land under good cultivation, cuts fifty or more tons of hay, is well divided and fenced with stone wall there is on the farm a large amount of young creharding mostly engrafued and just coming into bearing, a large quantity of wood near a good market, said premises are well watered as can be desired, buildings good and a pienty of them, farming trols, succes, hay and crops sold with the farm if desired. Would like to sell within six or eight weeks. Price of farm \$6000. N. R. PIKE.

Winthrop, August 1, 1868.

winthrop, August 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.

The well known Rogers farm, containing 105 acres, pleasantly located in Hampden on the river read, one mile from Stoam Boas Whal, plenty of wood and water ree from stones, cuts about 60 tons of hay. For particulars, address

G. N. ARMSTRONG,

Hampden Corner, Mc.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT

FOR Sale.

On the East side of the river, within five minutes walk of the sprague Parchase: Price \$500.

Augusta, July 2, 1868. JUST RECEIVED.

From the manufacturers M. A. & K. F. Worcester, Nashun, N. H. DRY HOP YEAST. Having been appointed Agents for its sale we beg to call every grocer's attention that we are constantly receiving it fresh and will supply the trade at lowest wholesale price.

O. H. MULLIKEN & OO., Agents, Augusta, July 13, 1868.

POULTRY

Of all desirable Breeds of Imported stock; also eattle, sheep, geats' ac., Chester White Pigs, the only Pare breeder in the country. Send for Prices.

THUS, B. SMITH.

Box 9, Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y.

DORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING the maximum of efficiency, durability and score my with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more that 600 being in use. All warranted swithfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,

LAWRENCE, MASS. PINAL CURVATURE. Spinal Diseases, Weakness and Curvature of the Spine, treated by a new invention with success hitherts unequaled. Henry J. Bigolow, M. D., Wioslow Lawis, M. D., Henry G. Clark, M. D., J. W. Warren, M. D., and others, of Bosten, say,—"We have examined Wilson's Serpentina Spring, used in the curv of Curvature of the Spine, and recommend it as efficient, and comortable to the patient." My fillustrated Pamphies explains all. Sent free to any address. DR. N. WILSON, 226 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

\$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE.

with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of ofringers My circulars will explain. Address A. J. PUL-La M, Springfield Vi. MCLES.

For sale a pair of mules 5 years old this spring, bred from an imported Spanish Jack; sound every way, and very spirited. May be seen at my farm at Gianbura. Enquire of the subscriber at Banger, Maine.

Banger, May 1868. THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WHINGER.

For sale in Augusta by 281f M. G. BROOKS. W. L. THOMPSON, M. D. Homoopathic Physician and Surgeon RESIDENCE STATE ST., CORNER OF GREEN.

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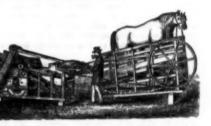


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Bradford, Mass., July 13, 1868.

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I offered to run for the doctor, but the servant of the house was gone already, and so there was nothing left for me but to go home. As I came across the stationer's again, it came into my mind to go in and ask him to let me have a look at the Times newspaper. But he wouldn't consent to it; so I bought a copy and took it away with me. As soon as I was able, I had a good look at it in every part, to see that possible upset my young lady so; but I couldn't see nothing, nor make it out at all. At last, when I had quite give it up, I came to the supplement, and the births and marriages, and there it was—in course, but like a greenhorn it had never struck me to look there. 'Twas a notice of the marriage of that 'Merican heiress—whom I never thought much of—and Captain Harold Lawton—d—n him!''

(The old chair-man brought out this expletive with so evident a relish that I nearly started from my seat, but with so much real feeling, that, far from blaming him, I felt very much inclined to echo the sentiment.)

"Beg your pardon sir, I'm sure," he resumed apologeticel,y; "but the thought of it makes me forget myself.

The next day, when I went to the house where the root ways ledged the decided the decided captain the results of the marriage of the present marriage given to orders for sample copies.

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get myself.

The next day, when I went to the house where the poor young lady lodged, the doctor's carriage was at the door, and the servant-girl hang about the steps and chatted to me about her.

'She was mortal bad all night,' she said. 'She broke a vessel, I think missus calls it, after she come home, and they say she's going rapid.'

I was so took aback by this news, that I swore, sir, and I've no wish to deny it. The girl seemed surprised that I should care one way or t'other, and took and they it is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. 4432P

Tain't the first vessel by several as she's broke,

'Tain't the first vessel by several as she's broke,

Tain't the first vessel by several as she's broke, missus says; and missus wonders as she's lasted as long as she has.'

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sleeve of his bottle-green coat across his eyes, and wishing me a very good evening, in a shame-faced and awkward sort of manner put the napless hat with its rusty crape-trimming upon his head again, and shuf-

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INVENTORS WANTING PATENTS. Send for Circulars to DODGE & MUNN, 482 7th St., Wash HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

missus says; and missus wonders as she's lasted as long as she has.'

Put it as she would, however, I could'nt help feeling of it, and I found time to go up more than once that day and the following, to see how the young lady got on. But she was always worse. 'Sinking fast,' they said on the third day; and that night she died.

Now, I puzzled myself to think what would they do about burying of her, if no one blamed the poor corpse, as 't warn't, likely they could do, when her real name was n't known. The Captain, however, had always ordered all letters and such like to be sent to a particular address in London, to the name of Mr. Anderson, which I had n't heard before; so now the landlady asked the doctor to write to him, and acquaint him the news, which I suppose he did, for when I walked up there yesterday, for to assertain if any arrangements had been made about it, I heard as how the gentleman were in the house, and the funeral was to take place this afternoon, in the cemetery. It seemed quick, and she only dead three days, but the landlady naturally did'nt hold by keeping the corpse in the house any longer than she need to do, and so she had told Mr. Anderson. She thought he was a meroantile gentleman, and the lawful husband of the poor dead creature up stairs, and it was'nt for me to undeceive her, and blacken the character of one who was gone.

"So I held my peace; but I wasn't surprised to hear that Mr. Anderson seemed to have come off a long of the part of the complete of the poor dead creature up stairs, and it was 'nt for me to undeceive her, and blacken the character of one who was gone.

"So I held my peace; but I wasn't surprised to hear that Mr. Anderson seemed to have come off a long of the provided remains a should be a long to the provided remains a should be a long to the provided remains a should be a long to the provided remains a should be a long to the provided remains a should be a long to the provided remains and catalogues and Catalogues and Catalogues and Catalogues and Catalogues and \$75 to \$200 per mouth everywhere, male and female to introduce the "GKRUING IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY, SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem. fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only \$15. Fully warranted for five years We will pay \$1000 for any Machine that will sew a stronger, more be-autimi, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and exponese, or a commission from which twice that amount can be mare. Address, \$800MB & OO., Pittsburg, Pa, or, Boston, Mass.

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was gone.
"So I held my peace; but I wasn't surprised to hear that Mr. Anderson seemed to have come off a long journey, and to have travelled in a hurry, for doubtless be was interrupted by the news on his weddingtour, and a pleasant interruption it must have proved

FOR YOUNG LADIES, 97 Lexington ave., cor. Twenty-seventh st., New York.

Ucctor had ordered it.

I took my place near the grave, and I thought, as I heard all them beautiful words read out, that it was much best for her that this life was over, and a happier life begun. There's none up there as will care.

The Coccaine holds, in a limit of the limit

I reckon as Brighton will have as heavy a debt to pay as most places, when the Great Reckoning comes; and the grave I've seen filled in this afternoon will bear witness to part of it."

Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced by your Coccaise, and the result was astonishing. She has not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown the patched she witness to part of it."

So saying, the old chair-man brushed the patched has been witnessed by the bettle recommendation of a friend, she was induced by try your Coccaises, and the result was astonishing. She has not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown as the patched has been witnessed in the patched has been as the patched has been witnessed in the result was astonishing. She has not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown as the patched has been witnessed in the result was astonishing. She has not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown as the patched has been witnessed in the result was astonishing. She has not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown as the patched has been been as the patched has been as the patched has a state of the patched has a state of the patched has been as the patched has a state of the patched has a sta BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the Best and Cheapest hair-dre

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College Facetlæ.

A learned professor in a New England college was accustomed to demand of students an excuse whenever they were dilatory at their recitations. The excuse given, he invariably added: "Very well; but don't let it happen again." One morning a married student happened to be behind time, and was prompt, interregated at the case. Slightly explaints ly interrogated as to the cause. Slightly embarrassed, he replied: "The truth is, sir, I had an addition to

fled hurriedly away.

The story is told of a venerable theological professor that while once addressing a Sunday sohool, he happened to use the word "epitome." Suspecting that he might be using too big a word for their comprehension, he thus translated it into childish vernabular: "But perhapth, children, you don't know what epitome meanth. Epitome, epitome; why, it is thynonomouth with thynopthith."

At a college symposium, one of the party happened to tumble down when a boon companion roared out: "How came you to fall, Brown?"

"Not-with-standing," hiccupped the prostrate, attempting to rise and begin a speech, which was marred by a hearty laugh at its first long and unpropitious word.

red by a hearty laugh at its first long and unpropitious word.

"How do you get on with your arithmetic?" asked a father of his little boy. "Oh, papa!" exclaimed the delighted youngster, "I've ciphered through addition, partition, subtraction, distraction, abomination, justification, ballucination, and amputation."

Two theological professors were crossing a lake together in the West Highlands, in company with a number of passengers, when a storm came on with terrible force. One of the passengers was heard to say, "The two ministers should begin to pray, or we'll a' be doomed." "Na, na," said the boatman "the little ane can pray if he like, but the big ane mann

little ane can pray if he like, but the big ane maun tak' an oar."

At one time Dr. Wayland was lecturing on the weight of evidence furnished by human testimony. He was illustrating its authority and sufficiency even for the establishment of miracles. A member of the class, not entirely satisfied with the correctness of the tak' an oar.'

class, not entirely satisfied with the correction of the docteaching, suggested a practical application of the doctrine. "What would you say, Dr. Wayland, if I tripe. "What would you say, Dr. Wayland, if I stated that when I was coming up College street, I saw the lamp-post at the corner dance?" "I should the country to the country of the count ask you where you had been, my son," was the quiet reply in the instructor's gravest manner.

Changing Eyes.

The Paris papers are circulating a droll story about a handsome man fifty years of age, but well preserved and with only one infirmity—he had a glass eye. It was a misfortune; but things are so well managed nowadays, that no one noticed it.

One evening, having no other engagement, he accepted an invitation to a reception at Madame Saint Idlefonse de Pieroveeville's. He went to the ball, passed a charming evening, and devoted himself exclusively to a beautiful young blonde who attracted the attention of all the company. He fell so in love with the young lady at first sight, that he made her an offer on the spot. After a few moments of reflection, and some preliminaries relating to the contract, the marriage was arranged and celebrated in due time. When he entered the nuptial chamber he extinguished the light. A glass of water was on the table by the bedside; he dropped his eye into it. The next morning, as soon as it was light, our handsome bridegroom-reached forth his arm, seized the cherished orb, and replaced it in its orbit. As soon as he was dressed he went to see a friend in town. On seeing him this friend caree a created severales.

"Of course, as she is blonde. If you could only "I see one of them now; and if your memory fails you, you have only to look in the glass to see her eye

ed he went to see a friend in town. On seeing him this friend gave a cry of surprise.

"Perhaps you find me changed," said our friend.
"It is my happiness. Think of it, my friend, I am married to the most delicious blonde—such hair! such

"Blue eyes?"

before you!"

The bridegroom trembled. He rushed to the mirror. O horrors! his right eye was black and full of fire, but his left eye was blue, languishing and tender. In the glass of water there were two eyes, but they did not belong to the same person! The newly married couple separated without vilifying each other, but not without changing eyes.

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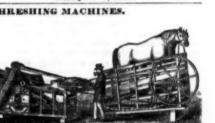
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If Through this Agency, the heirs of those who served in the



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long spell of work with a very heavy party sojourning in the Steine, I was pretty well knocked up; and as I drags my chair up to the door, I says to myself, says I. Well, I hope, whoever it is, it will be a light

weight.'
In a few minutes a young lady came down the steps, and when she stopped before the chair, and made as though to get into it, it gave me quite a turn, for I had never thought this was the party I was to drag out. She looked too young and too well, to my mind, out when the west though they

out. She looked too young and too well, to my mind, to need such a thing as a bath-chair; for though they are a convenience, I suppose, sir, at times, I've never ridden in one myself, and I never wish to. However this young lady took her seat in mine, quite natural like, and I was arranging the footstool for her feet (Lor! what little feet they were, to be sure!) and buttoning the apron over her dress, I took the opportunity to look at her face.

I don't know if I am right sir, or if I'm wrong, but it seemed to me then, as it does this day, to be

I don't know if I am right sir, or if I'm wrong, but it seemed to me then, as it does this day, to be the sweetest countenance as I ever clapped eyes on. 'T wan't so much that her eyes were large and blue; or that her yellow hair curled all about her shoulders in such a lavish manner, as that there was a sort of look in her face,—well! I ain't no hand at description, sir; but 'twas such as we chairman don't get every day from gentle-folk; it was a sort of 'Thank you!' look, as if I wasn't quite a beast of burden and nothing else. As I caught her eye, she smiled at me so sweet, and she says in a low voice:

'I'm afraid you're tired, man?'
Ladiee are fond, as perhaps you know, sir, of calling chair-man and flymen, and such like, 'man,' if they don't happen to know their proper names. 'Tis a way they've got with them; and I've never objected to it; but it seemed to come out different from her slips to what it does from some,—she said it so softly.

I was tired, and I didn't care to deny it; though I couldn't for the life of me think how she'd found it out. So I made answer that I was a trifle so, for the say they was the end the above a server.

out. So I made answer that I was a trifle so, for th day been warmish; and then she says, 'Please go very slowly, and when you come to a less crowded part of the cliff, you can stop and rest yourself.' I put the check-string in her hands, and began pull her along. She was ne weight to speak of, not

briskly, and was turning towards the Espl

nade, for it's mostly there that folks like to be taken, when she pulled the string, and directed me t'other I thought it a queer fancy for a young lady to like to be slone, but my duty was to go where she told me. When I had pulled her slong for about half a mile, she made me place the chair close to the railings, where she could look at the sea, and sit down on a bench to rest myself. It was just about this part, sir, that we stopped; I fancy that's what drove me here to-day.

She didn't stay out above an hour, but I liked her pretty face and ways so much, that when she paid me my shilling, I asked her if I should call on the next day to see if she would want the chair again. It's a common custom with us to call of a morning at the houses we know best, to hear if we shall be wanted in the afternoon. But the young lady was not sure if she should do so, and aid something about the trouble it would be to me.

'No trouble, Miss,' I answered, 'as my stand is close by.' So then she said that I might do so, and I

"No trouble, Miss," I answered, "as my stand is close by." So then she said that I might do so, and I took note of the number of the house. I assure you, sir, I felt quite pleased on the following day when I received an order to call at the same time in the afternoon and take her out again. When the hour arrived, I was surprised to see that the young lady was still alone. People don't often go out alone in bath-chairs, particularly such a young person as this was; they mostly have a gentleman or lady, a brother or sister, or some friend, to walk by the side and converse with 'em. It must be dull work to be dragged past a lot of strangers and strange sights, and have ne one with whom to exchange a word on what you see.

But ane didn't seem to have no one, nor did I see a single body make recognition of her as they passed. The gentlemen mostly stared, as well they might, to see a young creature being dragged about as if she was a feeble old woman, to say nothing of her face being an attraction; but still no one appeared to know her. As she was paying me on that second day, however, and I said, 'Thank you, Miss,' as before, she grew very red in the cheeks, and she says, 'You must call me Ma'sm,' she says, 'not Miss.'

'I'm sure I her you a thousand pardons, Ma'sm.'

and myself was says, 'not Miss.'

The sure I begyou a thousand pardons, Ma'am,'
I replies, removing my hat; 'but the mistake lay in you looking so young; I should never have gone to think you were a married lady.' She make me no answer, but she said, 'Good night!' rather hurried like, and she went up to the steps of the house. Well, sir, to make a long story short, I dragged her out several times after that; not every day, though, for she told me she only needed the chair when she was too tired to walk any more, and yet couldn't bide quiet in the house. One morning I was rather later than small in going for orders, and as I sto ped my chair before I had time to ring the bell, she steps out into the veranda, and calls to me in such a happy voice:

I don't think I shall want the chair to-day, thank you, man.'

I caused it to be cut and folded before I gave it to her. Story.

But you must be getting fairly tired of my talk, sin, 'said the old chair-man, interrupting himself, and turning to where I sat on the bench beside him. I assured him that I was not; but on the contrary, felt much interested in his narrative and anxious to hear how, and under what circumstances, it was that he had met the poor young lady again.

"It was a Times of that date; by her desire, and I lidd.

It was a Times of that date; by her desire, and I stored have been justice would ever be done her by the gentleman whom I had liked so much before I had liked s

He was leaning idly upon the railings which sur-rounded the cliff, turning a flower about in his mouth, and looking out across the sea. I had often noticed him before, toiling about Brighton with his bath-chair, and knew those shoulders so round by constant chair, and knew those shoulders so round by constant stooping that they almost gave the old man the appearance of being humpbacked; that bottle-green coat, patched here and there with pieces of brown cloth, and that napless hat, of which he was so careful, I knew at a glance. To-day I saw the old hat a morsel of crape bound round it, and that circumtance, combined with the absence of the bathchair, gave rise to the impulse which made me address him.

"You have parted company with your chair to-day, riend!" I observed, taking a seat on the bench befriend!" I observed, taking a seat on the bench beside which he stood.

He turned his head at the sound of my voice, and touched the brim of his napless hat.

"Yes, sir, I have. I've given it a holiday to-day as well as myself, for we've done the last of work that has served us for a good twelve-month."

"I do not quite understand you," I said.

2*Well, sir, I mean that one of my best customers has gone whereshe won't want no such a thing as a chair any more; and I feel no heart for dragging them, as would have spit upon her, about in a vehicle she sat

any more; and I feel no heart for dragging them, as would have spit upon her, about in a vehicle she sat in this blessed day only a week ago. So I says to the old chair, 'Come you, bide a bit, and rest yourself, and so will I;' and I've just come from the cemetery where they've been laying the body.''

"'Her death must have been very sudden," I remarked. marked.

"Yes, sir; it did come sudden, very sudden to me; but not so much so that they couldn't have kept her above ground for several days to come yet. But it's all a piece with the rest of their treatment. They, who wouldn't see justice done to her alive, weren't likely to begin to think of respecting her after she were dead. It's cut me up altogether."

"You raise my curiosity," I said. If it's not a secret, may I ask of whom you are speaking?"

"If you mean that you want to know her name, it's what I can't satisfy you with. We chairman don't often ask the names of our customers; we've no call to

I can't shide them little verands in the lodging-house about here. They may be an ornament to the to the house. I can't see it; but they're nasty dangeroome things, and I've knowl lives to be lost by them in my time. I slit quite nervous as I aw her leading over to speak to me, and I answered quickly, "All right, Ma'mi, thank you, Ma'am," and was going away, when a gentleman cane out of the assation of the state of the state of think she should have me again.

"You had better let him call, Amy," he said; 'you will be tired by that time, and he shall take you on the Pier, whilst I go there to smoke." She looked up so fond at him whilst he spoke, and she says:

'I shall never he tired to-day,' but he urged her to it again, and then she apole to me to occur a prat the until time that afternoon, and I promised her that."

It was more then, sin, the same as now, and I had been used to drag the young lady about from sky.

It was more then, sin, the same as now, and I had been used to drag the young lady about from sky.

It couldn't help wondering, though of course 'twas no business of mine, why such a sweet creature should be left alone sa much as she was; but I know as there are many gentlement cogaged in the lady had done to Brighton for the sake of her health Brighton 's a fine air, ar; there's no sickness hardly as can be should be first house as the sort house, and the same son't yea, in concrete, and done to Brighton for the sake of her health Brighton 's afine air, ar; there's no sickness hardly as can be a state of the same and the same son't yea, in corres, and

I suppose the lady—bless her!—said something to the gentlemen about me, because when he came to pay me he gave me two half-crowns instead of three shillings, and as I was looking for the change in my old leathern purse, he says 'Never mind the change, coachee,' say he (that was his fun, you see, sir.) 'keep it to drink the lady's health,' which I thought a most becoming act on his part, though I've often wished since he had acted in every particular as open and generous as he did to me that night. I thanked him kindly, and moved on, and I suppose he left brighton again the next morning, for I didn't see him for sometime after that.

One day—I mind me it was of a Saturday morning that this happened—when I called for orders at the lodging-house, there was a new servant-maid cleaning the steps, as I hadn't seen before, and she stared so when I told her to go and ask the lady on the first floor if she should want the chair that afternoon, that I decided in my own mind that she was stupid, particularly when she finished by saying as there was 'nt localed for orders at the lodging house, there was a new servant-maid cleaning the steps, as I hadn't seen before, and she stared so when I told her to go and ask the lady on the first floor if she should want the chair that afternoon, that I decided in my own mind that she was stupid, particularly when she finished by saying as there was 'nt offen he wasn't always acted like a gentleman in his manners,) and then turn off, with a cigar in his mouth, in the opposite direction, without so much as a look back—

secret, may I ask of whom you are speaking?"

"If you mean that you want to know her came, it's what I can't satisfy you with. We chairman don't often sak the names of our customers; we've no call to we've done our customers; we've no call to we've done our work, we get cus moory, and here've are eds of the matter. I've dragged out severel residents here regular, for years part, and I couldn't 'clip you their names, not if were paid for it; and that's better the possible fresh, and here, with the residue of the matter. I've dragged out severel residents here regular, for years part, and I couldn't 'clip you their names, not if were paid for it; and that's better the possible fresh, and herr, with the possible fresh, and herry and the possible fresh, and the possible fresh, and herry and the possible fresh, and herry and the possible fresh, and herry and the possible fresh, and the possible fresh, and herry and the possible fresh, an

gentleman had been there to protect and speak up for her.]

"Answer?" says Mrs. Jellico; "what answer could she make? She got as red as a carrot, and she ran across the room to the gentleman's chair, and knelt down by it. He got red enough, too, I promise you, and he says, says he, 'What do you mean by this conduct?" But Lor'! I know them sort well enough, and no of their gammon won't do fer me—'Show me your marriage lines,' I says, 'or you go out of my house this day. I've reasons for believing,' I says, 'that the name this young person goes by ain't your name; and if so, why, these rooms have always been let to respectable parties, and we don't want no others here.' At that she began to cry, but I wasn't going to have none of her nonsense, and so I told her pretty plainly. I gave her the rough side of my tongue, I can tell you, and the end of it was that they o'eared out, bag and baggage, before an hour was over their heads, and went, the Lord knows where; but they never darken my doors again."

"What was the name the lady went by?" I asked of her as quiet as I could command myself to speak.
"Mrs. Harold; but she ain't no Mrs., take my word for it; nor his name ain't Harold either."
"The lady have called him so in my hearing," I said.
"Ah! it may be his Chrisen name, but that's a "chh! it may be his Chrisen name, but that's a "chh! it may be his Chrisen name, but that's a "chh! it may be his Chrisen name, out that's a "chh! it may be his Chrisen name, out that's a "chh! it may be his Chrisen name, out that's a "chh! it may be his Chrisen name, out that's a "che out the handle and began to pull on again.

"An that she began to cry, but I wasn't going to have none of her nonsense, and so I told her pretty plainly. I gave her the rough side of my tongue, I san tell you, and the end of it was that they o'eared out, be head then, and held his hand all the way hous draignin.

But a short time after that, as I was dragging her along the King's Road—heh had taken a sudden fan-long the King's Road—heh had taken a sudd

"Mrs. Harold; but she ain't no Mrs., take my word for it; nor his name ain't Harold either."

"The lady have called him so in my hearing," I said.

"Ah! it may be his Chrisen name, but that's a common trick. It ain't his surname. His portmantle, or what-not, was marked with three letters—H. A. L., and Mr. Poodle, he says, as in the billiard-rooms above here, he's known as Captain Lawton. Any way, that don't alter the case. Whatever's his name, he must find another house for that young person."

"And you can't tell me where they've gone to?" I asked, as I made ready to start again.

"No! that I can't: and wonder at a respectable."

This lady was not over-strong from the first, and

"And you can't tell me where they've gone to?" I askes, as I made ready to start again.

"No! that I can't; and wonder at a respectable man like yourself for wanting to know. There's many a real lady in Brigaton as would never use your chair again if she knew you had pulled about such as her in it."

Well sir, I felt down enough as I dragged the old chair away again; for, if you'll believe me, the woman was right, and there's plenty here mean enough to refuse to employ a chair-man or fly-man if they found out such to be the case,—as if the chair could hold the infection, and they'd take it. It always sets me a thinking when I see a lady so very careful over her character, that may be she hasn't got much of it left to lose, poor thing! However, that's neither here nor here.

I'm most 'shamed to say that I gave up the idea of finding out the young lady's new address (which had been so strong upon me at first) because of this very reason, and that I had a wife and family, and a poor man must think of his bread. But I often eaught myself wondering whereabouts she lived, and whether justice would ever be done her by the gentleman whom I had liked so much before I heard Mrs. Jellicoe's story.

But you must be getting fairly tired of my talk,

"And you can't talk in preference to being jolted in a fly.

This lady was not over-strong from the first, and after her illness she was terrible weak, and she never seemed to grow any stronger to my mind, particular-ly after the day we met Captain Lawton riding along of Miss Coram; but still the end was sudden.

A week ago to-day, sir, (you see I'm nearing the close of my tale at last,) I went so usual to take her out. At first, she seemed uncertain whether she'd go or not, but afterward she told me to call later in the evening. I fancy she was switing to see if the entre to lose, poor thing! However, that's neither here nor here.

I'm most 'shamed to say that I gave up the idea of finding out the young lady's new address (which had been so strong upon me at first) because of t

my family this morning, and it was not convenient to be here sooner." "Very well," replied the profes-sor, in his quick, nervous manner, "Very well; but don't let it happen again."

The story is told of a venerable theological profes

Changing Eyes.

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chas. K. Partridge, Mr. C. Simmons. 178 CLAVORING ETTRACTS.

THE RIVER From it hidden source secure. In the waste of wold and moor, Where the purple heather glows, Where the bee its harvest knows; where the oes in navves, and moss, Dancing down mid flowers and moss, Danking in the sudden "flos," Darking in the rocky peol, Glimmering mid the realise cool, Through sun and shade, through dusk and shiv Onward glides the little river. Through the meadows broad and fair,
Under beach tree arches rare;
Through deep woodlands green and shady,
Past gray hals of "lord and lady;"
Where white fillies lie serenely,
And great swams come floating queenly;
Where shown wings of coot and hern
diance from nests amid the fern;
Where tail wislows band and quiver,
Onward roils the broad and bright river.

Poetry.

Our Story-Teller.

THE BATH-CHAIR MAN'S STORY.

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT.

Past great towns, whose roar and riot Start the waters from their quiet; Past wharves with barges heavy laden, Bright salied boats with youth and maid Thundering paddles flashing back Minnio billows from their track, Bearing all, for work or play, Bearing all, for work or play, Hurrying on through aight and day, Tribute waters to deliver, Seaward rolls the mighty river.

ticularly when she finished by saying as there was nt opposite direction, without so much as a look back-no lady there. I knew the woman of the house, how-ward.

sel we brore through Brighton.

She worked herself into such a fume, sir, that her breathing was quite a pain to listen to.

You can't be speaking of the young married lady as I've taken out so often in my chair?' I says; when she was caught up by reason of the shortness of her breath that she could'nt but make a pause.

'Married lady ''s hee screams at me; 'she ain't no more a married lady than you are! O, the deception I've labored under. Took her in, I did, with never so much as a suspicion in me; but there! I've always been the most open of mortals; no one can breathe a word against my character, and how was I to guess at such a wickednes?'

Between you and I, sir, old Mrs. Jellicoe ain't been quite above the talk of Brighton herself, and so her talk sounded very much like smashing her own with winders; but 't would have been of no manner of use my reminding her of the circumstance then, for I was not only took aback by what she told me, but I knew I should want to learn the lady's new address from her before we parted. So beyond saying, "In course not, ma'sm," I held my tongue.

'I had heard rumors of the case,'' she continued, infrom Mr. Poddle, the pork-butcher, (who is quite a gentleman himself, I am sure,) and putting that and some things I had noticed together, I was determined that I would know the truth. So I walks up to the first floor yesterday afternoon, when the gentleman agentleman himself, I am sure,) and putting that and some things I had noticed together, I was determined that I would know the truth. So I walks up to the first floor yesterday afternoon, when the gentleman was been, and, as I entered, I says quite monitored to so, for he sower a good land, as I entered it says quite mad to think of that wasn't true.

'If you please, ma'am, or Miss, whichever it may be, I should wish to ask you, before this gentleman, if you happen to be married to him; for if not, I have you to know my apartments are not for sich.'

''And what answer did she make?'' I saked quickly to be some as Mother Jellic